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Volume 144 No. 1 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 5, 1943

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BEW Flays RFC On Cinchona Program

OPD Washington Bureau

A smoldering controversy between the Board of Economic Warfare and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation over the Latin American cinchona program and other programs for South American production of strategic and critical materials flared into the open June 29 when Vice-President Wallace charged Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones with obstructing the BEW's program.

In a statement prepared for the senate committee on appropriations Mr. Wallace, who is chairman of the BEW, urged that the "extremely competent group of businessmen and technical engineers" employed by the BEW be freed from "hamstringing bureaucracy and back-door complaining by Mr. Jones and his employees." He accused Mr. Jones of being too greatly concerned about the dollar losses to the RFC in financing the programs of the BEW.

His accusations brought an immediate response from Mr. Jones for an investigation of the entire matter. A brief reply to the charges was made by Mr. Jones as follows:—

The release given out by Mr. Wallace today is filled with malice and misstatements. He makes two serious charges:—

1. That the RFC had failed in the purchase and stockpiling of strategic and critical materials. The facts are that not

—Continued on page 33

—O-P-D—

Quinine Progress In the War Program

(Excerpt from statement by Vice-president Wallace, as chairman of BEW, prepared for senate committee on appropriations)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Minton has informed us that: "Antimalarial preparations derived from cinchona are, of course, essential to adequate control and treatment of malaria, in conjunction with the accepted synthetic antimalarials."

Far Eastern cinchona bark contains 7 percent to 10 percent quinine sulphate; Latin America bark about 2 percent.

On April 14, 1942, General MacArthur wired Washington that 2,000,000 seeds of a high-grade strain had been brought out of the Philippines (on one of the last planes leaving for Australia), adding that they "must be planted without delay."

I am sorry to have to inform this committee that Jesse Jones and Will Clayton stalled for months on this program. As I indicated to the senate banking and currency committee last December, there are times when what we need is more fights and fewer shortages.

Lt. Col. Arthur F. Fischer, who

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Oils Preference Order Amended

Because the War Food Administration now controls them under its Food Distribution Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board on June 30 announced an amendment No. 3 to priorities regulation No. 3, placing on List A, and permitting the production or delivery without regard to WPB preference ratings of the following materials:—

Tobaccos, vegetable, fish, marine animal and animal fats and oils, whether edible or inedible, and including their by-products and residues (whether resulting from refining, distillation, saponification, pressing or settling); sulfated, sulfonated, and sulfurized fats and oils; tall oil; wool grease; soap (other than metallic soap); fatty acids; glycerin.

Petroleum Reserves Corporation Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that, with the approval of the President, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had created the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, under authority of section 5d of the reconstruction finance corporation act, as amended. The purpose of the corporation is to acquire petroleum, petroleum products and petroleum reserves outside the continental United States.

While no definite plans have been formulated, consideration is being given to one or two projects that may be of value in the war effort. The objective is to prepare ahead, in the unfortunate event of a prolonged war.

Fish Oils Utilization In Paint Curtailed

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of fish oils pressed from the 1943 catch for the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and other protective coatings, except alkyd resins, was ordered reduced by the Food Distribution Administration to 40 percent of the average amount so used during the calendar years 1940 and 1941.

The restriction, contained in FDO-60, effective July 1, applies also to the use of fish oils in the manufacture of shortening, printing inks, water-soluble soap, felt-base floor covering, oilcloth, and all other coated fabrics.

No restrictions are placed on the amounts of oil used by industries manufacturing (1) vitamin feeding oil for poultry, if such oil is fortified up to a guaranteed minimum potency of 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram; (2) medicinals or pharmaceuticals for human or animal

—Continued on page 32D

Ethyl Alcohol Subsidy Set To Protect Price Ceilings

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has announced that arrangements have been made to hold the existing ceiling on sales of ethyl alcohol for essential civilian uses, and to protect the present ceilings of hundreds of military and civilian items in which alcohol is a basic raw material, notwithstanding the increased costs of corn and wheat used in the manufacture of grain ethyl alcohol.

The plan was agreed upon by the War Production Board, Defense Supplies Corporation and the Office of Price Administration after study of the effect of recent grain price increases showed that the costs of producing grain alcohol would exceed the present ceiling price of 48 cents per gallon.

Under the plan, which was approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization, the War Production Board will allocate for purchase by the Defense Supplies Corporation all alcohol produced from grain by industrial alcohol plants in addition to that presently being purchased by Defense Supplies Corporation from converted distilleries.

The Defense Supplies Corporation will purchase the alcohol from industrial alcohol plants at prices which will assure the producers a fixed profit over alcohol production costs. Defense Supplies Corporation will then resell to the industrial plants at the present base ceiling price of 48 cents per gallon that portion of the alcohol which the War Production Board determines is necessary for essential commercial requirements.

Under this arrangement producers will be enabled to continue production of this chemical without loss, and at the same time the 48-cent ceiling on sales to civilian industrial users will be maintained.

Defense Supplies Corporation sales of alcohol to government plants and agencies will be made at prices based on its average costs of acquisition of all alcohol. It is estimated that the arrangements for maintaining the 48-cent ceiling for sales of alcohol to industrial users will increase the overall costs of alcohol acquired by Defense Supplies Corporation by approximately $8,000,000 annually.

However, the arrangements to hold the 48-cent ceiling will save all classes of users of alcohol about double this amount, or $16,000,000 a year.

OPA's part of the program was to provide a production cost formula which will determine the maximum prices producers may receive on their sales of grain distilled ethyl alcohol

—Continued on page 56

—O-P-D—

Harry Noonan to Retire At End of This Year

Harry Noonan, founder and president and general manager of the Drug Products Company, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, Long Island City, N. Y., will retire from active participation in the business December 31. He has sold the controlling interest in the company to Joseph H. Moss, of Seal-Sac, Inc., Fall River, Mass., and New York, but will retain a stock interest.

Harry Noonan

—Continued on page 51

Fats and Oils Stockpiling In Government War Plans

(Excerpt from statement by Vice-President Wallace, as chairman of BEW, prepared for senate committee on appropriations.)

Castor Seeds

The oil extracted from castor seeds is vitally important for war purposes. Among other things, it is used as a hydraulic fluid for jacks and brakes in war machines, as a solvent in paint, and (dehydrated) as a special protective coating for testing airplane motors. No adequate substitute is known.

On November 19, 1941, the Office of Production Management recommended to Reconstruction Finance Corporation the purchase of 178,571 long-tons of castor seeds.

As of April 13, 1942, over four months after Pearl Harbor, none had been purchased.

As of December 31, 1942, at the direction of the Board of Economic Warfare, spot purchases totaling 73,799 long-tons had been made and long term contracts had been executed for another 220,000 long-tons.

Fats and Oils

The fats and oils group includes approximately twenty-five different products, ranging all the way from sunflower seeds to ouricury nuts and whale oil. These products are critically needed in the war effort for a variety of industrial uses, as well as for human consumption.

There is one large group of edible oils, needed for army, navy, lend-lease, and civilian uses.

Another group, which includes babassu nuts, coconuts, palm kernels, muru-muru nuts, tucum nuts, and ouricury nuts, contains a high percentage of lauric acid, from which glycerin, used in the manufacture of explosives, is derived. These products are also used for plasticizers (to reduce brittleness) and in the manufacture of soap and synthetic rubber.

Oiticica oil and linseed oil are used as solvents in paints.

There is no adequate substitute for cashew nut (shell) oil, which is used to impregnate and toughen brake linings and for magneto harness coverings.

Neatsfoot oil is used in impregnating leather.

Tallow, seal oil, and whale oil are used in soapmaking processes, in the course of which glycerin is produced.

Palm oil is essential in the manufacture of tinplate.

—Continued on page 39

Lanham Trademark Bill Sent to Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

The Lanham trademark bill (H. R. 82) was passed by the house June 28, and sent to the senate where concurrent action is to be sought following the contemplated Summer recess of Congress. The bill is a consolidation and revision of the various trademark statutes, replacing the acts of 1905 and 1920, and has these general purposes:—

1. Puts all existing statutes on trademarks and the protection of trademark owners into a single law.
2. Carries out the international commitments of protecting foreign trademarks.
3. Modernizes existing trademark statutes to conform to legitimate business practices.
4. Remedies constructions of law which have been obscured by court decisions and rulings down through the years.
5. And simplifies the procedure in the protection of trademarks.

The most important new feature proposed to be written into the laws on trademarks is the incontestability provision of the bill. It provides that after an owner has had his trademark in use for five years the right to continue the use of the mark shall be incontestable.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 2, 1943	June 25, 1943	July 3, 1942
136.5	136.5	144.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price activities in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week had to do mainly with botanical drugs and condiments, aromatic oils, rosins, and a few butyl products. The net influence was upward, but it was not of sufficient weight to change the general level appreciably.

War controls were more in the fields of uses than in those of prices—a few ceilings were raised—a notable move being that to provide a bigger reserve of fish oils. The corn situation remained uncertain and threatening. This, along with many other things, indicated that what the food program needs is a new policy, not merely a new police chief.

Business was being done as it had been for some time. The jolt of the full application of CMP will not fully be felt for a week or two.

New York Paint Club Outlines War Program

A policy of unified action to enable all elements of the paint and varnish industry in the metropolitan area to solve wartime problems of raw materials, production and distribution was evidenced at a special meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held June 30 in the Hotel Biltmore under the chairmanship of President A. R. DeVos, of Breinig Brothers.

To provide finances for the expanded activities, the meeting adopted an amendment to the association's by-laws providing for an increase in dues for Class A, B and C members to become effective October 1.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the panel report of members of the newly-appointed raw materials and allied industries committee, under the chairmanship of A. J. Wittenberg, of the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation. Thomas F. Brennan, of American Can Company, reported on the continuing critical tightness in

—Continued on page 32D

—O-P-D—

Proctor Subsistence Research Director

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Bernard E. Proctor, professor of food technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed director of Subsistence Research Section, Research and Development Branch, Military Planning Division, Office of the Quartermaster General. He will succeed Dr. Frederick C. Blanck, who has resigned to return to his former post as chief research chemist of the H. J. Heinz Company, of Pittsburgh, where, due to serious loss in its scientific research staff and pressure of wartime activities, his services are urgently required.

—O-P-D—

Antifreeze Container Ruling Is Made

Uses of any new containers of less than five-gallon capacity for packaging any antifreeze other than glycol antifreeze has been prohibited by the War Production Board to conserve glass and metal.

The order (L-307), issued on June 26, applies to antifreeze mixture that is designed for use, without further processing, to depress the freezing point of coolant water in internal combustion engines. This is the type of antifreeze usually purchased for civilian passenger automobiles.

The order does not apply to glycol antifreeze. This type includes antifreeze which is complete and ready for use; but it is composed of at least 50 percent ethylene glycol.

—O-P-D—

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Rubber Production 'Who's Who' Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Providing an up-to-date "who's who" in the synthetic rubber-production field, the Bureau of Mines has completed a reference publication listing the various types of synthetic rubber, their manufacturers, methods employed, characteristics of the finished products, and other descriptive information which gives a clearer picture of this essential war material, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau of Mines, has informed Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

A copy of the publication, "Synthetic Rubber," Information Circular No. 7242, may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

WPB Revokes P-55 Ratings on Unused Items

OPD Washington Bureau

Long pending and unused priorities for war housing projects, which have tied up critical material available for this purpose, will be recovered and reallocated to builders who are prepared to go ahead with construction, it was announced by the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency.

To this end, the War Production Board has issued an order revoking all outstanding P-55 preference rating orders except those which qualify under the Controlled Materials Plan. The revocation will become effective on the expiration date of the P-55 order, or on July 15, 1943, whichever is later.

—O-P-D—

Copper Off CMP List for Third Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

Copper and copper base alloy powder has been removed from the controlled materials list for the third quarter, the War Production Board Copper Division has announced. The action revokes that portion of CMPL-298, issued earlier this month, which stated that commencing July 1 no shipments of copper and copper base alloy powder could be made except on controlled materials orders.

Producers, under this ruling, should continue to ship copper and copper base alloy powder on orders bearing preference ratings until October 1, 1943. It is stated that such powder will be placed on the controlled materials list for the fourth quarter, beginning October 1. Producers should continue to file Form PD-59 for their raw materials.

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Atwood Takes Over Research Organization

Ownership and control of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., Newtonville, Mass., have passed from the National Dairy Products Corporation to F. C. Atwood, who has resigned his connections with Aralac, Inc., and the Aralac Corporation. Atlantic Research Associates thus returns to its original status as an independent research and development organization.

There has been no change in the ownership of patent rights and processes relating to paint, mica, acoustical products, plaster, diatomaceous earth, and other building materials, and casein products such as Atlantic Research Associates was concerned with before it became associated with the National Dairy Corporation. These still belong to Atlantic Research Associates, Inc. In addition the latter now owns or has rights in many other patents and processes relating to the manufacture of chemicals, to chemical processes and products of use in many other fields, including textile, leather, and rubber-like products.

During the past year, Atlantic Research Associates has devoted its activities almost exclusively to synthetic rubber research. It has developed a high-grade latex and also cements said to be comparable with those from natural rubber, along with several processes involved in the manufacture of the raw materials for this rubber-like material. This is an interesting chemurgic development because all the basic raw materials may be obtained from agricultural products.

Mr. Atwood has not yet disclosed any new plans for the activities of his associates and himself other than the precision production work being done in his well-equipped, experimental machine shop. In addition, Atlantic Research Associates is developing and manufacturing new raw materials for some of its licensees, particularly in the paint field and for the hat industry. It is expected that further information will be available soon.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—432 bottles, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington, invitation 8, opening July 12.

Linseed Oil:—60,666 gallons; New York State, Albany; opening July 7.

Paint:—Chief Clerk, Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.; invitation 17-805, opening July 7.

Salt:—5 tons, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration Facility, Downey, Ill.; invitation 44-21, opening July 6.

Salt:—3,800 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Marion, Ind.; invitation 44-42, opening July 7.

Soap and cleansers:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington; invitation 3-8, opening July 7.

Wax:—330 gallons, Assistant Chief, Service Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Manager, Washington; invitation 8-7-5-im, opening July 5.

—O-P-D—

Paint Prices Not Affected by Formulas

OPD Washington Bureau

The maximum prices for certain ready mixed interior and exterior paints will not have to be reduced by paint manufacturers because of changes in formulas necessitated by limitation orders limiting the amounts of linseed and fish oils used in their manufacture provided the revised products give fairly equivalent serviceability, the Office of Price Administration reported June 29.

The coatings to which the order is specifically applicable are as follows:—

Flats including interior emulsion paints.

Gloss and semi-gloss paints and interior trim enamels.

Interior floor enamels and combination interior-exterior floor enamels, interior household enamel and combination interior-exterior enamels, machinery enamels.

Wall primers and undercoats.

Interior varnishes and combination interior-exterior varnishes.

Exterior enamels and exterior varnishes (sold exclusively for exterior work).

Emulsion paints for exterior purposes.

Mill Whites for industrial maintenance.

—O-P-D—

Rapeseed Oil Up in Britain

LONDON, July 2, 1943

Rapeseed oil has been advanced to £2 per ton. Chinese peppermint prevails at 95s per pound.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

When Chester Davis gave up his job of trying to run the food program, the real reason was not his dislike for the way responsibility over foods was divided up among some eight agencies, but because of his inability to get to the "nerve center" where policy is made. He meant by "nerve center" what is being commonly referred to in private conversation in Washington by the demagogic term "Palace Guard"—a small group of New Dealers who have the President's ear and who are making policies on the home front while the President runs the war. Among the group are Harry Hopkins, Judge Rosenman, Ben Cohen, and J. K. Galbraith, late of OPA.

Had it been just a question of dovetailing the mechanics of the food program among the various agencies —WPB control of machines, PAW control of gasoline, Manpower Commission control of labor, etc.—this would not have been an insurmountable task for Mr. Davis. A few telephone calls to the heads of the agencies with a plain statement of facts of a particular situation that needed correcting would have done the trick. But what Mr. Davis didn't like was the way overall policies were made without his being let in on the groundfloor. The plan to go ahead with subsidies over the objections of Congress was one instance. Mr. Davis didn't know about it until he read it in the papers.

Army as Financer

The War Department has directed commanding officers of the five principal Quartermaster Corps procurement depots to give sympathetic attention to the financial problems of prospective contractors. The action was prompted by the fact that lack of working capital or difficulties in financing often discourage prospective contractors from undertaking production of war materials thereby depriving the army of the facilities of an otherwise efficient producer.

In the majority of the cases coming to the attention of the Quartermaster-General, the contractor either was unfamiliar with the method of financing through securing advance payments or believed that an admission on his part that he required financial assistance would reduce his chance of receiving a contract award. Lack of capital is no bar to the letting of a contract, however. The Quartermaster Corps will make advance payments in appropriate cases if prompt financial assistance cannot be obtained elsewhere at reasonable rates of interest.

Bombing Preparedness

Bombing of American cities and defense areas by the enemy seems more on the unlikely than on the likely side; but, even so, it is a poor excuse for not taking precautionary steps to provide emergency medical attention of the victims of a chance raid. Surveys made by OCD and the U.S. Public Health Service reveal a deplorable lack of foresight given by plant managers to the problem of what to do in case their plant is hit by a bomb.

Only about one out of five of the larger plants has made any arrangements at all for hospitalization of war disaster victims and among smaller plants the proportion is even less. Industrial plants are not expected to provide hospital care for victims, but they should familiarize themselves with the facilities of the community know what hospitals are to be used for casualties from the plant, how many can be sent to each, provide means for converting some of their vehicles into ambulances, and have stretcher teams and rescue squads trained and prepared to identify casualties. It's too late to do this after the bomb has hit!

About Returning Drums

Paint manufacturers could save themselves a lot of trouble and expense by being more careful in the way they describe their empty paint drums being returned for refilling in the Eastern area, says the N.P.V.L.A. The terms used in the freight classification should be followed strictly:— "Drums, steel, shipping (used) 24 gauge" or 26 gauge, as the case may be.

When this description is used the drums then are entitled to first-class rates. Failure to indicate that these are "old" drums with sides made of 24 and 26 gauge metal results in their being rated as "new" drums with the charges computed at one and one-half times the first-class rates by rail or three times the first-class by motor freight.

The N.P.V.L.A. also says never describe the drums as "kits or pails." Kits or pails are containers of less than 5 gallons capacity. Drums are containers of 5 gallons capacity or more.

Debarred Justices

Congress is facing the necessity of amending the judicial code so that five members of the Supreme Court, rather than six, will constitute a quorum, because the court has become so overloaded with former Attorneys-General or other high officials of the Justice Department that a quorum of qualified justices cannot be raised to hear the aluminum antitrust and North American utilities act cases.

There is no law that disqualifies a member of the court from sitting in any case, but sound judicial practice forbids the justices from acting in any case in which they have had any previous connection before ascending to the bench. Of the nine members of the court four of them came from the Justice Department (three appointed by Mr. Roosevelt) and one, Justice Douglas, was a former SEC commissioner. It is the first time that such a situation has presented itself to the court.

Fertilizer Ships Easier

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard says that research shows that fertilizer, properly used in Great Britain, produces three times as much additional food as we could send in the shipping space required for the fertilizer. The Combined Food Board has worked out an arrangement for shipping concentrated phosphate fertilizer to Britain and it has helped the British people grow more of their own food by increasing the yields on land that has been cropped for hundreds of years.

There is no scarcity of phosphate fertilizers, and the department is advising liberal use of phosphates, particularly on temporary and permanent pastures which can produce an additional supply of high-grade protein with no additional labor required.

Wallace versus Jones

Congress, whether the Administration Democrats want to or not, is going to have to make an investigation of the blow-up between Vice-President Wallace and Jesse Jones. Wallace's charges that Jones, a member of the President's cabinet, is obstructing the BEW program are too serious to be tossed off as a family squabble, and the public is entitled to know what's what.

There are many in Congress, not necessarily Republicans, who have been angling for some such opportunity as this to get a looksee inside the doings of BEW and the RFC family corporations. And one of the things they would like to know more about is the situation on quinine which Wallace laid so much stress upon in accusing Jones of obstructionist tactics.

It's a recognized fact that the quinine supply situation is in bad shape and in spite of the vigorous efforts to develop cinchona production in Latin America we will be scraping the bottom of the barrel if tropical warfare continues many years longer. That being the case, congress members would like to know more about the

—Continued on page 36

Glass Container Quota System Set Up

OPD Washington Bureau

In a move to assure delivery of adequate quantities of glass containers to meet the needs of the food canners and drug manufacturers, the War Production Board June 30 placed the chemical, cosmetic, paint and certain other industries under a strict quota on the number of new glass containers they may accept or have set aside for their use during the four months' period July 1 through October 31.

Under supplemental order L-103-b, issued by the Containers Division, the number of new glass containers which a user may accept, have manufactured or have set aside for his account for packaging chemicals and paints until October 31 were limited to 80 percent of the number of new glass containers or metal cans so accepted during

—Continued on page 32A

—O-P-D—

Wide Mouth Glass Container Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

An alternative series of dollars and cents maximum prices has been announced by the Office of Price Administration for manufacturers of wide mouth glass containers. Only plants which can prove hardship under existing maximum prices established in maximum price regulation No. 382 may qualify for the higher ceilings.

The alternative ceilings, set up specifically for Eastern and Western areas, reflect maximum prices prevailing in the industry before the effective date, May 27, 1943, of the rollback brought about in manufacturer's prices by the regulation. The alternative ceilings are about 5 percent higher for Eastern sales, and 7½ percent higher for western sales—which is identical to the amount of the rollback.

—O-P-D—

OPA Sets Policy For Increased Costs

OPD Washington Bureau

Sellers of goods and commodities provided with ceiling prices by the General Maximum Price Regulation have been given a procedure, effective July 6, by which they may apply for increases in prices under limited conditions to allow for wage increases granted before April 8 of this year with the approval of the War Labor Board.

The Office of Price Administration has announced that in amendment No. 8 to supplementary regulation No. 15 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, adjustments in the maximum prices of commodities subject to the general regulation may be made in any case in which the following conditions are met:—

1. Where a wage increase has been approved by the War Labor Board prior to April 8, 1943.

2. Where the increased cost resulting from the increase in wage rates cannot be absorbed by the seller out of profits.

3. Where the increase in the price will not be passed on by the purchaser of the commodity which the seller sells.

4. Where the increase in the adjusted maximum price will not exceed the increase in labor costs resulting from the increase in wage rates.

5. Where application for adjustment is received by the Office of Price Administration within fifteen days after July 6, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Egg Products Prices Increased by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum prices for 45 percent yolks, and for sugared and salted yolks, were increased slightly June 29 by the Office of Price Administration in a move designed to provide a more adquate supply of these egg products for civilian consumption. This action was taken through Amendment No. 9 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 (Eggs and Egg Products).

The amendment, which becomes effective June 29, 1943, amplifies the regulation's pricing schedule by separating dried albumen into two classes —flaked dried and spray dried, or

—Continued on page 51

Pepper, Cinnamon Quotas Reduced

OPD Washington Bureau

Reduction in the quotas of pepper and cinnamon available to packers, receivers and industrial users for the third quarter of 1943 was ordered June 29 by the War Food Administration. Black and white pepper quotas were reduced to 40 percent of the base period, compared to 60 percent last quarter, and cassia, or cinnamon, to 35 percent, compared to 40 percent. The base period in each case is the corresponding quarter of 1941. Quotas for other restricted spices remain unchanged:—cloves 90 percent, ginger 100 percent, mace 40 percent, nutmeg 60 percent and allspice 115 percent.

The spice quota revisions were made effective in a new order of the Director of Food Distribution, No. 19.2, effective July 1, which supersedes 19.1 as amended. A further change in the new order reduces the amount of restricted spices available under an alternative quota, that is, a quota not computed as a percentage of the base period. The total amount of all restricted spices available under such an alternative quota during a particular quarter is reduced from 100 pounds to 75 pounds, of which not more than 40 pounds may consist of spices with a quota percentage of 60 or less, at present, pepper, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg, or a combination of these spices.

Under an amendment to the basic spice order, FDO 19, in the future spices which are sold by processors in the various blends—such as pickling spice, curry powder, poultry seasoning, and also imitation spices—will not be included in the quotas of receivers, since the distribution of spices for blending is controlled at the packer level.

In computing their quotas, packers

—Continued on page 54

—O-P-D—

Rotenone Package Size May Be Designated

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued food production order No. 13, limiting rotenone insecticides for the protection of crops and animals to those uses where they will contribute the most to the food production program. The War Production Board, however, will continue to make allocations of the unprocessed rotenone to manufacturers in accordance with the uses stated in this order FPO-13. The uses of rotenone insecticides as set forth in FPO 13 are the same as those designated in War Production Board order M-133. The farmer or user can purchase insecticides containing rotenone from his regular dealer by signing a certificate stating that he will use the insecticide for the purposes designated in FPO-13. The order, however, provides that rotenone insecticides in quantities of one pound or less, when dry, or one pint or less, when in liquid form, may be purchased without the certificate.

The order also provides that the War Food Administration shall have authority to designate the size of packages in which rotenone insecticides may be packed and sold. This makes it possible to maintain a control over the quantity of rotenone going into commercial sizes and into small packages. It is believed that supplies will not permit additional allocations for the small packages.

—O-P-D—

Commerce Field Office Fund Accepted

OPD Washington Bureau

The amendment of the senate to the appropriation bill of the Department of Commerce providing funds to continue the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in existence for at least another year was accepted by the house conferees and the measure was sent to the White House for President's signature June 28.

The amendment provides the bureau with $300,000 to continue operation of the field offices during the fiscal year 1944, $295,000 for administrative expenses and $5,000 for travel expenses. This compares with total appropriations for the fiscal year just closing of $140,000 for the field offices of the bureau.

Fine Alcohol for Fine Products

Sales Offices

BOSTON
50 Terminal St., (Charlestown)
Telephone: Charlestown 1140

CHICAGO
1817 W. Fullerton Ave.
Telephone: Lincoln 7121

CINCINNATI
49 Central Avenue
Telephone: Main 5139

CLEVELAND
1200 W. Ninth St.
Telephone: Cherry 2694

DETROIT
1900 E. Jefferson Ave.
Telephone: Fitzroy 2414

NEW ORLEANS
P. O. Box 1530
Telephone: Uptown 0027

NEW YORK
17 East 42nd Street
Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1600

PHILADELPHIA
1600 Arch Street
Telephone—Bell: Rittenhouse 5931-32
Keystone: Race 7633

PITTSBURGH
2536 Smallman Street
Telephone: Atlantic 6068

ST. LOUIS
818 Olive Street
Telephone: Chestnut 9656

SAN FRANCISCO
110 Sutter Street
Telephone: Exbrook 1611

Sales Agents

BALTIMORE, MD.
William McGill
311 East Falls Avenue

DALLAS, TEX.
Roy A. Ribelin Distributing Co.
1100 Cadiz St.

DENVER, COLO.
Chemical Sales Company
1125 Seventh Avenue

KANSAS CITY, MO.
John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
Southwest Blvd. and 26th St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Pitts & Loughlin
718 East 60th Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Thomas H. Gillessey
1278 Bassett Avenue

PORTLAND, ORE.
Van Waters & Rogers
2133 N. W. York St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Worum Chemical Company
794 Hampden Avenue

SEATTLE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
4000 First Ave., South

SPOKANE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
East 41 Gray Avenue

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Milton B. Cash
110 Reynolds Bldg.

Crude Coaltar Ceilings Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Exploratory discussions were held with representatives of the producers of crude byproduct cokeoven tar by officials of the Chemicals Branch of the Office of Price Administration June 30 on the advisability of issuance by OPA of a dollars and cents maximum price regulation for the industry, replacing the present system of pricing the coaltar acids under the General Maximum Price Regulation. Between fifty and sixty representatives of the industry were present at the closed meeting.

Under the proposed regulation of the OPA the March, 1942, price levels, which are the maximum prices under GMPR, would be spelled out in the order for each of the several producers. Provision also would be included for adjustment of hardship cases.

OPA officials described the meeting as generally satisfactory and said that some members urged that in the drafting of the order the OPA should give consideration to the historical fact that there is a relationship between the prices of coaltar and fuel oil and that prices of coaltars usually carry a differential of ½s. to .8c. above fuel oil.

When prices of fuel oil move up, however, the coaltar is burned instead of fuel oil. But under the conservation orders of the War Production Board to make the fullest commercial use possible of the coaltar for war needs, producers are prohibited from burning any of the coaltars containing more than 5 percent acid.

Surveys made of producers' profits by the OPA reveal that the companies producing 85 percent of the total production of coaltars show earnings of approximately 4½ times those of the base period.

The price order to be issued by the OPA for the producers will be more or less a basic order for the coaltar industry. The Chemicals Branch plans, after this order is issued probably in three weeks or a month, to develop a similar regulation for coaltar distillation and intermediates.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Ammoniating Equipment Plea Denied

OPD Washington Bureau

At the June 18 meeting of the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee, the subcommittee on inorganic nitrogen made a report pointing out that the estimated total visible supply of nitrogen, not including such Chilean nitrate of soda as may be imported, is about 520,000 tons N, and the revised estimated minimum need is about 675,000 tons of inorganic nitrogen. About 40 percent of the supply is in the form of solutions or solid ammonium nitrate, which must be used currently as they are produced. The subcommittee recommended:—

(1) That mixers be encouraged to install ammoniating equipment, and to this end receive all necessary cooperation. (2) That superphosphate producers, where possible, make provision for producing ammoniated base for customers who find it impracticable or impos-

—*Continued on page 39*

—O-P-D—

Benington President Of Mutual Chemical

George A. Benington has been elected president of the Mutual Chemical Company of America, this city, filling a vacancy caused by the election of Dr. Herbert M. Kaufmann to the chairmanship of the directorate. Mr. Benington has been executive vice-president.

Mr. Benington, a native of this city, started his business career with W. R. Grace & Co., in 1913, and remained with that organization until 1923, during which time he worked in London and Canada. He became affiliated in 1923 with the American Agricultural Chemical Company in an executive capacity. He joined the Mutual Chemical Company in 1933 as vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Benington served in the United States Navy in World War I and in field artillery of the army in the Mexican uprising. He recently named a member of the executive committee and a director of the American Water Works.

Chemical Wage Hearing July 15

OPD Washington Bureau

Public hearings will be held July 15 by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor in room 1001, 165 West Forty-sixth street, New York, on recommendations of the industry committee for the chemical, petroleum and coal products and allied manufacturing industry establishing a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for the industry. Interested parties are required to file notice of their intentions to testify not later than July 12.

Stabilized Rosin Use Restricted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of stabilized rosin in the manufacture or preparation of soap was prohibited June 30 in an order issued by the War Production Board. Stabilized rosin, used in the manufacture of adhesives, shoe cement, binoculars, food wrappings and in rubber compounding was placed under allocation by WPB through issuance of order M-335.

Under the terms of the order, no supplier, which includes producer or distributor, is allowed to deliver stabilized rosin to any person except as specifically authorized or directed in writing by WPB. Suppliers will use form PD-602 in applying for authorization.

Effective June 30, each customer must furnish the supplier with a certificate as to the end use for which he is ordering stabilized rosin. The certificate must be received by the supplier not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding the month in which delivery is to be made. It need not be filed with WPB.

Each supplier requiring authorization to make delivery of, or to use, stabilized rosin in any month beginning with August, must file application with WPB on form PD-602 by the twentieth of the preceding month. Applications for deliveries or use in

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Allied Chemical Widens Research Activities

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, this city, is establishing a new research laboratory at Morristown, N. J. Activities at the Morristown laboratory will be in addition to the extensive research which is conducted by the several operating divisions and subsidiaries of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. While research at Morristown will be directed initially to problems of war importance, the new laboratory is part of a long-range program for the development of new products and processes for peacetime use.

The laboratory will be headed by Dr. Dwight C. Bardwell, who has been associated with the company's research activities since 1926. Dr. Bardwell is a graduate of the University of California.

The company plans ultimately to erect a large modern research building on property near Morristown acquired for that purpose late in 1942. Since the critical situation on materials of construction precludes this

—*Continued on page 33*

—O-P-D—

Liquid Fuels from Coal Research Program Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill (S. 1243) authorizing the construction and operation by the Bureau of Mines of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances to further the prosecution of the war and conserve oil resources has been introduced in the senate by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to sell the products of the plants at not more than actual cost to the army, navy or other government departments, and at going prices to other purchasers.

National Lead, duPont Indicted On Titanium Trust Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

An indictment charging three American chemical companies and four of their officers with creation of a worldwide cartel in titanium compounds in conspiracy with German, British, Italian, Japanese and other foreign chemical companies has been returned by a Federal grand jury in New York, it was announced June 28 by Attorney-General Francis Biddle.

Named as defendants in the indictment, which charges violation of the Sherman antitrust act, were:—The National Lead Company, and Fletcher W. Rockwell, president, and Claude F. Garesche, general manager of Titanium Division and director; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Carl H. Rupprecht, general manager of the Krebs Pigment Division; the Titan Company, a subsidiary of the National Lead Company, and Gustav Jebsen, vice-president.

Named as coconspirators in the indictment were substantially all of the important foreign chemical companies of the world, including I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Germany; Imperial Chemical Industries, of Great Britain; Montecatini, of Italy, and Kokusan Kogyo Kaibushiki Kaisha, of Japan.

Indicating a reopening of the drive against cartels, Assistant Attorney-General Tom C. Clark announced the appointment of Herbert A. Berman as chief of the cartel section within the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, to carry out actively the policy of outlawing the cartel system. Mr. Berman, who is to have active charge of all litigation involving cartel problems, was formerly in charge of the Newark office of the antitrust division, and has conducted the division's major investigations, including the titanium investigation in which he was assisted by Thomas J. Murphy. Mr. Clark also announced that Joseph Borkin will continue to act as economic adviser to the section.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the indictment, Mr. Clark said that the indictment indicates the imperative need for a vigorous program to eliminate cartels. Contrary to the widely held impression that cartels ceased operation when the war began, he stated, both in this case and others cartel activities are continuing at this moment.

World Markets Split

Specifically, the indictment returned in New York charges the defendants and coconspirators with:—

1. Dividing up the world into exclusive, noncompetitive areas.
2. Suppressing competition and obtaining monopolistic control of the industry in the United States through the pooling of patents.
3. Imposing a system of restrictive production on the few American manufacturers permitted to continue in business, and subjecting them to the control of the cartel.

The indictment alleges that the defendants divided the world markets into exclusive areas through agreements with the foreign coconspirators and the formation of joint companies. The cartel was initiated sometime in the early 1920's, and has continued down to the present date. Titan Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, jointly owned by Kokusan Kogyo Kaibushiki Kaisha, the Titan Company and I. G. Farbenindustrie, received the Japanese Empire as exclusive territory. British Titan Products, Ltd., jointly owned by

—*Continued on page 51*

—O-P-D—

Turnbull Leaves WPB To Return to Monsanto

OPD Washington Bureau

James R. Turnbull, chief of the thermoplastics unit of the Plastics Section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, has submitted his resignation effective July 9, and will return to private industry, it was announced July 1. No successor has been appointed.

Mr. Turnbull, who has been associated with the WPB since May 1, 1942, is accepting a new position with Monsanto Chemical Company. Previous to joining WPB, Mr. Turnbull was director of sales promotion and sales development in the Plastics Division of the Monsanto organization at Springfield, Mass.

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Crop Estimates Raised

Minneapolis, July 1, 1943

Barring unfavorable conditions, a 60,000,000-bushel flaxseed crop was estimated by Northwest observers last week. Yields running as high as 20 bushels to the acre, together with a sharp increase in flax acreage, has been indicated. While indications were that 6,000,000 acres will be planted to flaxseed, it was pointed out that a wave of small plot planting has swept over the Northwest. No definite acreage figures on these one to five-acre plot is available, however. That the planted acreage will cover 5,684,000 acres was indicated in a report by E. J. Mitchell, secretary of the flax development committee of the Flax Institute of the United States. The yield per acre figures, however, Mr. Mitchell points out, will be higher than last season in important areas.

Iowa, where the flax is passing from bloom to boll, promises to produce heavy yields over wide areas. One observer pointed out that this properly planted flaxseed had produced as many as 20 bolls to the head and was still blooming, giving promise of further bolling.

Reports from all sections of the Northwest are extremely optimistic with good stands, plenty of moisture, seasonal weather and a rapidly developing plant expected to outstrip weeds, rust, pasmo and other enemies.

Damage from heavy moisture has been largely discounted by the experts who say that condition of the plant—where it has been yellow—has shown excellent improvement in the last two weeks of growing weather.

—O-P-D—

Canadian Flaxseed Crop Put at 15,000,000 Bush.

Official Canadian government sources estimate that production of flaxseed in the Dominion will total some 15,000,000 bushels, yielding approximately 18 pounds of linseed oil per bushel. Expelling capacity available approximates 5,000,000 bushels and it is understood that some 10,000,000 bushels will be exported to the United States. Prior to the war Canada produced only about a million bushels of flaxseed annually.

The soybean objective is set at 12,000,000 pounds of oil and present indications are that 9,000,000 pounds will be available from this year's crop. The delayed seeding of coarse grain in western Ontario, and the late decision as to sugar beet prices and a guarantee of labor for the sugar beet fields may mean increased soybean acreage and a possible realization of the objective set.

The sunflower-seed oil goal is established at 17,000,000 pounds of oil. There was no commercial production of this oil last year and lack of seed has been the bottleneck. Present ex-

—*Continued on page 32D*

Paint Specifications Compiled by N.P.V.L.A.

OPD Washington Bureau

A new compilation of government specifications for paints and related commodities has been issued by the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association as circular 661. The new list contains abstracts not only of Federal specifications, but also of specifications of other governmental agencies not covered by F. S. Bissner. These do not include TVA or rivers and harbors specifications. A.S.T.M. specifications are listed by title.

The new compilation is chiefly the work of G. G. Sward. It is issued under the direction of Dr. Henry A. Gardner. Several other issues or revisions of specifications since circular 661 was sent to press have been abstracted by Mr. Sward in technical news letter No. 23, of the scientific section.

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.
Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.
Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

29 BROADWAY — NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

Phone BOwling Green 9-9088

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 2, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gls., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	- .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots	lb.	.37	—
dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.42	—
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	—
dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.35	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbl's., fib. dms., 75 lbs.	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	—
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.*	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.07	—
*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.90	- 1.25
5-dm. lots, works	lb.	1.00	—
5 gal. lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Methyl (see M).			
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.08	- 1.10
Acetophenone, ens., dms.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
Acetic,[2] com'l or redist. 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.58	- 5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.93
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.	100 lbs.	13.50	-13.75
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	—
USP, cbys.	100 lbs.	11.70	—
synth., CP., dms., works,	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.50
99.5%, bbls., works	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.25	- 6.93
USP XII, dms., works,	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.44	- 4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.85
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.26	- 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't	100 lbs.	.45	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.46	- .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.40	- .54

Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	35.27	—
10-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	35.62	—
5-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	35.97	—
2½-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	36.68	—
500 grams, dms.	kilo.	37.74	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	1.60	—
10-25, E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
1-9, E. works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.59	- .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, crvst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	99.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld.	ton.	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Butyric, 98%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Broenner's, bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	22.00	—
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	6.95	- 7.00
Capric, dms.	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Caprylic, dms.	lb.	.27	- .27½
Castor oil,[6] split, dms.	lb.	.20¾	- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic,[2,6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.		—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	- .26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher. Chi., and St. Louis deliveries, ½c. higher than cryst. prices. Chi. and St. Louis, ½c. higher than spot.			
Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[6] dist., dms.	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[6] dist., dms.	lb.	.14	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.13½	—
Cresylic (coaltar,)[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
tanks	gal.	.75	—
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.27	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28	- .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.34	—
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.12
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.12	—
kegs, 100 lbs.	lb.	.15	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	- .23
H, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, cbys.	lb.	.20	—
concentrated, 34%, cbys.	lb.	.35	—
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns.	lb.	.75	- .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
5 to 19	lb.	.13	—
1 to 4	lb.	.13½	—
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more,	lb.	.24¼	—
1 to 4	lb.	.24¾	—
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14¼	—
5 to 10 cbys.	lb.	.14¾	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.15¼	—
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.80	—
l.c.l., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XI, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	- .55
Lauric, dict., tech., dms.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[6] light, dms.	lb.	.21¼	- .22¼
Maleic, powd. dms.	lb.	.30	—
anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	—
purified, bbls.	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.	100 lbs.	1.75	—
10 to 24, works.	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works.	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	32.00	—
CP, dealer, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.17½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.06	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.19	—
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-280 acidity, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .15
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots,	lb.	5.00	—
100-lb. fib	lb.	5.15	—
50-lb. fib	lb.	5.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.30	- 5.50
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.21½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.23	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.12½	—
Palm oil,[6] white dist., dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Paraminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.85	- 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	- 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10¼	—
10 cbys., to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	—
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
single cbys.	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10¼	—
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	—
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	—
10% dilut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. drms., works.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
cns.	lb.	1.63	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligenous, bbls., divd. E.	gal.	.25	—
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
tech., dms., works	lb.	.32	- .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.37	- .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.65	- .69
Soybean oil,[6] dist., dms.	lb.	.17¾	- .18½
Stearic,[6] double-press., bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
single press, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
triple press, bgs.	lb.	.18¾	- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.63
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., 25 up, works.	100 lbs.	1.50	—
10 to 24, works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
1 to 9, works.	100 lbs.	2.20	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.15½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.17	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	- .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.70½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
kgs.	lb.	.71½	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.86	—
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.46	- 1.45
Root, bls.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	23.00	-28.00
15-gr. vials	vial.	1.09	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	-48.00
15-gr. vials	vial.	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.39½	—
5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.40	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40½	—
1 dm. to 1 ton, works	lb.	.41	—
tankcars, frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.	lb.	.33	—
hyd., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Agar,[5]	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	- .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd.,	bbls.	1.80	—
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65	- .75
dms.	lb.	.68	—
Butyl, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. all. E.	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14¼	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20	—
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.19	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	—

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.091	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.096	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	—
Denatured,[1,2,5] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E.	gal.	.54½	—
19 dms., wks., E.	gal.	.56½	—
1 to 18 dms., wks., E.	gal.	.59½	—
CD14, tanks, E., divd.	lb.	.59	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62	—
19 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.64	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50	—
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.			
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60	—
19 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
1 to 18 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.65	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.48	—
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls.	gal.	.61½	—
19 bbls.	gal.	.63½	—
1 to 18 bbls.	gal.	.66½	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.49½	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works,	gal.	.62½	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.66	—
1 to 18, E. works.	gal.	.69	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50½	—
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.			
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.55½	—
19 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.57½	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Diacetone, aceteone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	- .14½
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11¾	- .15
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10½	- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11	- .13½
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	- .14
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10	- .12½
Ethyl,[1,6] 190 pf., dms., c.l.	gal.	11.94	½- —
19 dms.	gal.	11.98	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	12.01	—
tanks	gal.	11.90	—
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	11.90	—
19 dms.	gal.	12.59	½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	12.66	—
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.			
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
Furfuryl, tech., ens., works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- .25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).			
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0860	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.08½	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., divd.	gal.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.85	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., divd.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.37½	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65	- .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis,	lb.	.60	- .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks.	gal.	.67	- .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y.	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.45	- .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	lb.	.55	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70	- .75
Aldol, dms., works	lb.	.13	- .15
denat., grd., dms.	gal.	1.20	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.22	Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	5.45	- 5.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight,	lb.	.17	—
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00	- 1.10
Althea root, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16	- .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00	—

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alum, ammonia, lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40	—
potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65	—
Potash, chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½	.15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	.11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35	.40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0310	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0340	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.17¾	—
contract, wks.	lb.	.16¾	—
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.	lb.	.20¾	—
contract, wks.	lb.	.19¾	—
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.78	—
contract, wks.	lb.	.75	—
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15	.19
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½	—
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25	.26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled	100 lbs.	1.15	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40	1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60	1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	1.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.56	.69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38	—
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93	—
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59	—
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36	—
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00	18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks.	lb.	.50	.60
Aminopyrine, dms.	lb.	4.00	—
bots.	lb.	4.25	—
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal.	ton.	90.00	—
refrigeration, tanks, works.	lb.	.05	—
pure, cyls.	lb.	.16	—
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½	—
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	lb.	.04	—
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44	.47
Bicarbonate, dms.	lb.	.0539	.0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.23	.25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	.17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1080	—
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130	—
Bromide, NF, bbls.	lb.	.31	.35
dms.	lb.	.32	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms.	lb.	.08½	.09¼
cns.	lb.	.14¼	.17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs.	lb.	.13	.15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
dms.	lb.	.80	.85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.27
jars	lb.	1.30	1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71	—
jars	lb.	3.65	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	12	—
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26	1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84	.87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario	ton.	47.65	48.05
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35	8.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27	.33
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.55	.65
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½	.28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.31	.39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.40	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.08¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15	1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34	—
paste dms.	lb.	.08½	—
Sulphamate, bbls., wks.	lb.	.18	.24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens	ton.	28.20	—
Atlantic Coast ports	ton.	29.20	—
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.06	—
dms., works	lb.	.06	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08	—
dms., works	lb.	.06	—
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.45	.97½
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15	—

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	.18
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	.14½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	.14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.1a½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.75	.90
Caproate, cns.	lb.	2.75	—
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08¼	—
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.72	1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks.	lb.	1.10	—
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.85	1.25
Stearate, dms., works	lb.	.32½	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.14	—
refd., dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35	2.40
cans	lb.	2.25	2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35	.50
import, natural, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.20	.21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¼	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22	.24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.36	.37
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.30	.30½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.38	.38½
Star	lb.	.49½	.50
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.28½	.29
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.34½	.35

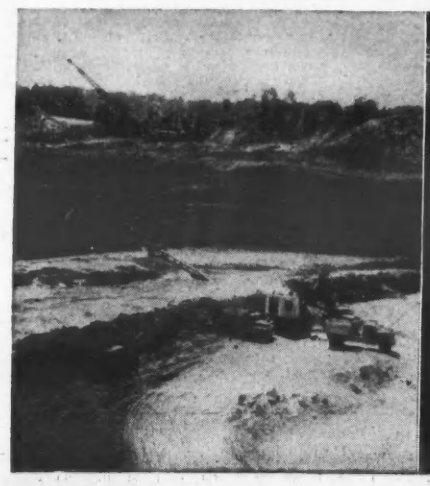
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25	3.35
Annatto[6] paste, bxs.	lb.	.34	.39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17	—
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	—
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½	—
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20	.22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40	—
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	.26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25	11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.	62.00	—	—
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.	52.00	—	—
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	3.00	3.50
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10	.10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), bots.		1.55	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.58	—
jars	lb.	3.43	—
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	.52	.55
bots.	lb.	.60	.64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55	.60
powd., cs.	lb.	.80	.85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).			

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50	—
5R, bgs., same basis	ton.	44.60	—
6D, bgs., same basis	ton.	33.00	—
7D, bgs., same basis	ton.	28.50	—
7F, bgs., same basis	ton.	26.50	—
7H, bgs., same basis	ton.	22.50	—
7K, bgs., same basis	ton.	19.00	—
7M, bgs., same basis	ton.	16.50	—
7R, bgs., same basis	ton.	15.50	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.05½	.12
process form, bgs., wks.	lb.	.05¾	.13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines.	ton.	30.50	—
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½	—
California, dms., c.l.	ton.	36.40	—
l.c.l.	ton.	41.40	—
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y.	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	90.00	—
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	55.00	—
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill.	lb.	.11	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines.	ton.	32.90	—
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis.	ton.	25.50	—
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis.	ton.	30.50	—
270 F. fusing point, same basis.	ton.	30.50	—
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis.	ton.	25.50	—
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines.	ton.	30.50	—
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery.	ton.	21.00	—
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00	23.00
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	15.00	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	8.10	—

LIFE On The

(*Below*) **HAPPY LANDINGS BY PARACHUTE** take skill in packing as well as courage in "bailing out." That is why at the Parachute Packer's School of the "University of the Air" at Corpus Christi, Texas, as a final examination each man must make a jump using a parachute he himself has packed. It takes eight $18.75 War Bonds to meet the cost of only one of the latest type parachutes. You can help provide 'chutes for our fighting airmen by your purchases of War Bonds and Stamps. Get and keep up the Bond-and-Stamp buying habit...at least 10% *every* payday.

(*Above*) **STRONG AND TOUGH,** even when soaked through and through, are much sought-after qualities in paper for many uses. As a result of Cyanamid's research and development of a special "wet strength" resin, paper bags, for example, are now able to replace the familiar burlap sacks for the shipment of potatoes and other vegetables from farm to market without the danger of spoilage due to moisture. This "wet strength" resin bonds the fibers together so that liquids will not separate them and also increases the tensile and folding strengths of the paper when dry. The resin may be added to the other ingredients without changing in any other way the established paper making process. Thus, without new equipment, the manufacturer can introduce improved wet strength qualities to paper towels so that they won't come apart in wet hands, provide durable wrappings for meats and frozen foods, and tougher paper for blueprints, maps, tags, and other products for outside use where resistance to the weather is an important factor in their service qualities.



(*Left*) **FROM THE GROUND UP** is how completely Cyanamid controls its production of sulphate of alumina, widely used in water and sewerage purification, sizing paper, tanning, as a mordant in dyeing, and in the manufacture of such products as soap, printing inks and dry colors. At the far left is shown bauxite, basic material used in the manufacture of sulphate of alumina, being mined from Cyanamid's own deposits. Likewise, the sulphuric acid used is produced in Cyanamid's plants. This control of basic material supply, on through succeeding steps in production, assures the high quality and uniformity that provide superior coagulating properties to remove suspended matter from municipal water reservoirs, such as shown at the left—a quality which has led an increasing number of communities to specify American Cyanamid's alum

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Rates zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).

Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works...gal. tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .20 - —
W Coast, works.....gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[4] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —

Bismuth, oxychloride, bots....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.55 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .26 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic,, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —

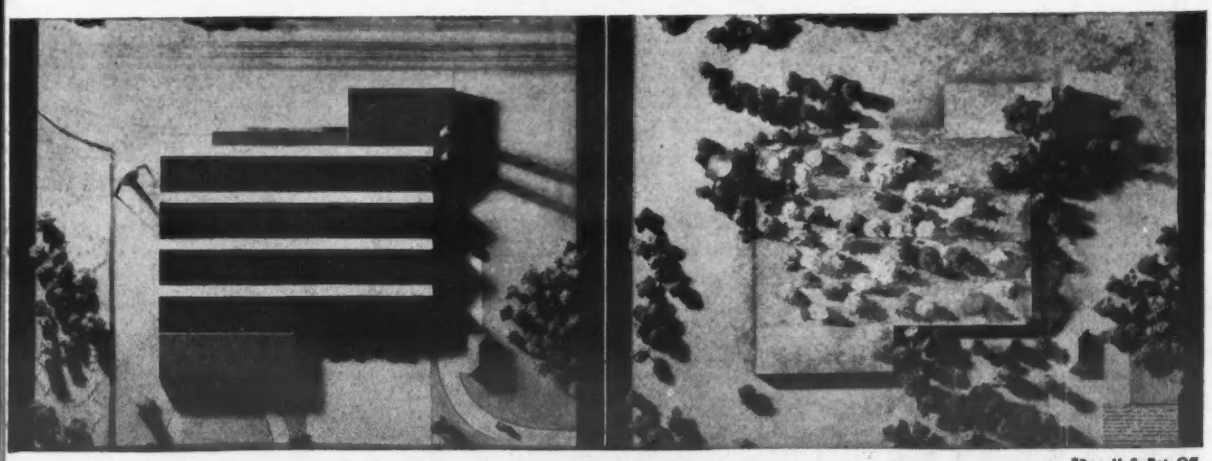
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Chemical Newsfront

(*Left*) **CAFETERIA COMPARTMENT TRAYS** should be impervious to moisture, boiling water, and the actions of mild acids and alkalies in foods. This young lady holds a tray made from MELMAC*, a molding material providing all these advantages. Among the many diversified characteristics of this unusual plastic molding material are properties of great dielectric strength, high heat and arc resistance, and high dimensional stability at both high and low temperatures that have made MELMAC widely used for electrical applications such as ignition assemblies and insulation parts. MELMAC adhesives also offer highly efficient bonding for plywood, such as used for aircraft and prefabricated housing or impregnating paper and other fabrics as well as many other special uses. MELMAC is one of the famous "family" of Cyanamid plastics, made from melamine resins developed by the Research Laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company.

(*Below*) **CONGO GUM** is filling an important breach in resin supplies at the present time since it possesses the properties that make it an effective substitute for many of the currently critical synthetic resins now in great demand for essential war uses. A "native" product of the Congo region in Africa, Cyanamid has imported and built up reserves of this material. These are now being applied in the manufacture of surface coatings such as those used for emulsion type camouflage paints. On the model landscapes below are demonstrated at the left a starkly revealed and undisguised factory building. To the right is shown how camouflage paint can effect a notable reduction in the factory's visibility from the air.



*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 38.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).

Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —

Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35

Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —

Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.80 - 5.00

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), gold, litho., cns., dms, works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis..lb. .65 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18

Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½ - —

Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½ - .03
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .02½ - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .03½ - .10¾
raw, American, bbls., wks..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.., lb. .08 - .10

Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾ - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾ - —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾ - —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05½ - —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾ - —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535 - —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .03¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½ - —
ex whse, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾ - —

Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —

Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84

Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33

Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —

Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 2, gal. .03½ - —

Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.* of Miss. R.....lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14¾ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½ - —

* Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,3] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).

Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —

Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —

Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —

Ether (see Ether, butyl).

Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½ - —

Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —

Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —

Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Phthalate,[4] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20¼ - .21½

Butyl propionate, dms., dlvd...lb. .16¼ - .17
tanks .....lb. .15½ - —

Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —

Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[4] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91

Iodide,[4] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —

Lithopone (see Yellow)

Metal,[2,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —

Red (see Red).

Selenide (see Red).

Sulphite see Yellow).

Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.09
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45

Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30

Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37

Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. lb. .02 - —
100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00

Arsenate,[4] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½ - .08½

Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70

Carbide,[4] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton. 21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton. 28.50 -41.00

Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton. 21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton. 28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.

Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —

Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65

Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19

Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33

Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30

Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29

Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —

Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —

Calcium phosphate, medicinal bbls..lb. .11½ - .12
dms. .....lb. .12½ - .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705 - .0755

Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16

Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. pap. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —

Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28

Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 46.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 51.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —

Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —

Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30

Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12

Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½ - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —

Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25

Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).

Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks

Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98% dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).

Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —

Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½

Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08

Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars. L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10

Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32

Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾ - —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾ - —

Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts., lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼ - —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾ - —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½ - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .25¾ - —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .26¼ - —

Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.

Cassia, Batavia, shortstick....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.

Cassia, fistula, bakts.....lb. .25 - .26

Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —

Oil (see Oil, castor).

Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 19.00 - —

Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00

Cevath., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —

Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —

Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
French .....lb. 1.02 Nom.

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.. lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —

Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —

Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis .lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾ - —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —

Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .60 - .65

Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.

Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton. 35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton. 35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton. 32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton. 34.80 - —

Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract,[3,4] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225 - —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —

Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton. 41.00 - —

Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .95
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95

Chlorinated rubber,[3] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —

Chlorine,[2,3,4] liquid, cyls., c.l., contracts .....lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —

Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33

Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½ - —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½ - —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —

Oxide (see Green, chrome).

Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).

Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 8.03 - 8.09

Cinchona bark,[3] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.

Cinchonidine,[3] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*

Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[3] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).

Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.

Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75

Citrine ointment,[3] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25

Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00

Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½

Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[4] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .63¾ - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —

Carbonate,[4] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —

Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½ - —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —

Hydrate,[4] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —

Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —

Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —

Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.

Oxide,[4] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —

Phosphate, feed grade, 54% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —

Resinate, fused A, bbls....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .16 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .33½ - —

Sulphate,[4] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39

Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —

Cocillianas bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 2.50 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. 38.00 -63.00

Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks

Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼ - .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31

Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .86

Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½ - .12

Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15

Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20

Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52

Copper acetate,[4] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .50

Carbonate,[4] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½ - .20
Chloride,[4] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼ - .24
crystals, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14¾

Cyanide,[4] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38

Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19

Metal,[1,2,3] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½

Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾ - .20

Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½ - .29¼

Oxide,[4] black, bbls., works.lb. .19½ - .23¼
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs....lb. .17 - .20

Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½ - .16

Sulphate,[1,4] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —

Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices

Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13 Nom.

Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24

Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —

Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —

Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —

Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17

Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —

meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton. 38.60 - —

Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. see ship't..lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½ - —

Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.39

Coaltar solut., tanks, wks. gal. .141 - —

Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77

Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½ - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½

Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —

Cresol,[4] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾ - —

USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —

Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —

5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —

Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —

synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R....lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼ - —

Cube root,[2,4] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90

Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28

Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½

Cyanamide,[2,4] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½ - —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont..unit-ton. 1.62½ - —

Cyanide-chloride mixture,[4] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾ - —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾ - —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —

Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —

Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .38
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,3] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½ - .29
Derris root,[2,4] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Dextrin, corn, white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¾ - .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import., Algerian, bgs., c.l.ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. 04 - .06
Phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works, lb. .25½ - —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .27½ - —
returnable dms., c.l., divd., lb. .2070- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2120- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½ - .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.12.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.60 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[4].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .70
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
686 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin.....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50

Dyes, coaltar for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale), 1177.
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Fudan I.....lb. .75 - —
ated shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1086 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —

On top of . . . *tomorrow!*

Funny place for a man to make his office—especially if he doesn't happen to belong to an "open-air" cult.

But watching which way the wind blows is serious business these days, for war is constantly altering the direction which industry will take when peace returns. Shifts are sudden . . . and their effects are felt in unexpected places . . . influencing products, transforming plans.

From his panoramic vantage point the Wyandotte man is keenly attuned to the trend of events affecting users of chemicals. Alert to developments in the offing *now*, he is uniquely qualified to help you foresee the future's form.

In our technical laboratories, research continues on new applications of chemicals . . . new techniques to increase their efficiency and facilitate their handling. These war-born skills—teamed with a long-range *awareness* of what's doing in the world of industry—make Wyandotte a useful ally to call in.

• Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation consolidates the resources and facilities of Michigan Alkali Company and The J. B. Ford Company to better serve the nation's war and post-war needs.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION • WYANDOTTE, MICH.

Wyandotte
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • CHLORINE • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • DRY ICE

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 - —
909	New blue F	lb.	1.30 - —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 - —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90 - —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85 - —
Blue:—			
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—			
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 - .62
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 - —
235	Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66 - —
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 - .62
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65 - —
Green:—			
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 - —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35 - —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 - —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 - —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58 - —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55 - —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 - —
Orange:—			
10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44 - —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41 - —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50 - —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42 - —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68 - —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.21 - .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34 - —
Red:—			
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48 - —
98	Fast red B	lb.	1.05 - —
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54 - —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60 - —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72 - .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 - —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 - —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 - —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 - —
788	Eosin G	lb.	1.50 - —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45 - —
Violet:—			
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.75 - —
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75 - —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88 - —
Yellow:—			
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88 - —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56 - .58
638	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25 - —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15 - —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36 - .44
Blue:—			
860	Indulin	lb.	.60 - .70
Brown:—			
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50 - —
Green:—			
657	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00 - —
Orange:—			
20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95 - —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96 - —
Red:—			
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base.	lb.	7.25 - —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75 - —
Yellow:—			
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00 - —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet:—			
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

	Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.23 - .25
	Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).		
	Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
	imported	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
	Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.58 - .59
	Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
	Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.14 - .15
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20 - .21
	select, bndls	lb.	.18 - .19
	Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	21.00 -33.00
	Ephedra, bls	lb.	.21 - .22
	Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15 - 1.65
	Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.	oz.	.95 - 1.45
	synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65 - —
	hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65 - —
	Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50 - —
	Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.45 - —
	Epsom salt, tech., bgs	100 lbs.	1.80 - —
	bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
	USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
	bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
	Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
	dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

	Ergot, USP, dms	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
	Eserine, bots	oz.	*No prices*
	Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial.	2.10 - —
	Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).		
	Amyl (see Amyl ether).		
	Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.50 - —
	Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).		
	Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.93 - 1.10
	Sulphuric, conc., dms	lb.	.11 - .16
	USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60 - .61
	Synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
	tanks	lb.	.12½- —
	Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1170- .1290
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1220- .1250
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1070- .1100
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼- .13¼
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾- .13¾
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- .12¼
	NF, dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
	Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.37½- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38 - —
	Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
	Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50 - .55
	Caproate, cns.	lb.	1.30 - 1.40
	Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18 - .20
	Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.85
	Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.27¾- .90
	Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
	Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.33½- .39½
	Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
	Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.25
	Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47 - —
	Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
	Oxyhydrate, bots.	gal.	7.50 - 8.00
	Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	77 - —
	Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50 - —
	smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52 - .60
	Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 - —
	Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57 - —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
	Ethylene, dichloride,[5] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0842- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0891- —
	l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0921- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941- —
	tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0743- —
	W. of Rockies, same basis,	lb.	.0792- —
	Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
	l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
	tanks	lb.	.09 - —
	Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .20½
	tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
	Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	6.04 - 6.21
	smaller lots	lb.	7.02 - 7.22

F

	Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00 -17.50
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	17.00 -20.50
	glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75 -12.25
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	12.75 -16.25
	pottery, bulk, Me., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
	N. C., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
	l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	20.00 -22.00
	Fennel seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
	Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .09½
	Fenugreek seed, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
	Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
	l.c.l.	ton.	40.00 - —
	Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½- .14
	smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 - —
	water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½- .15
	smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
	Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	19.00 -20.00
	Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.25 - 2.50
	Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .25
	Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50 - —
	65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50 - —
	Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50 - —
	Flake, white, dom., bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
	kegs	lb.	.11 - —
	Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .70
	Indian, blonde, bgs.	lb.	.12½- .13
	Fluorspar,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	33.00 - —
	bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton.	36.20 - —
	washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines, net	ton.	25.00 -28.00
	No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings	ton.	25.00 -28.00
	Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550- .0575
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - .0625
	dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515- .0540
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565- .0590
	tanks	lb.	.04 - .04½
	Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.30 - .40
	Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50 -15.00
	f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
	imp., c.l., bgs.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
	Fumitory herb, bls.	lb.	.58 - .60
	Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 - —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .25
	tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10 - —
	Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.12½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - .20
	tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
	Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 - —
	refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18½- .19¼
	Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32 - —
	No. 2	lb.	.30 - —
	No. 3	lb.	.28 - —
	extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16 - —
	No. 2	lb.	.15 - —
	No. 3	lb.	.12½- —

G

	G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
	Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.28 - .30
	Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases,	lb.	.30 Nom.
	extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .12

YOU spare no expense to insure the general high quality of your product. Now, take one more step—**perfect your package**—and you've made 100 percent provision for a product as quality-high in the hands of the consumer as it was when it left your plant. Extensive tests prove that BAGPAK heavy duty multiwall paper bags are the ideal package for products that are packed in units of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. They are sift-proof and protect against moisture, odors and all forms of outside contamination.

Our packaging engineers in your territory are at your service. Without obligation they will study your needs and make a survey to determine the minimum amount of equipment required to utilize these new and modern containers.

*Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BAGPAK INC

220 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—		
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal.	.06	—
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal.	.092	—
72-74 octane.....gal.	.092	.094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal.	.075	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal.	.05¾	—
80 octane, tanks.....gal.	.06¾	—
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal.	.05⅞	.06
90 octane, tanks.....gal.	.06½	.07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal.	.05½	.06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal.	.03½	.03⅞
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal.	.07½	—
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb.	.90	.97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb.	.15	.19
Gentian root, bls.....lb.	.43	.45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.48	.50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.49	.51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb.	3.50	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb.	.28	.29
Calicut, bgs.....lb.	.24	.24½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb.	.25	.25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb.	.24	.24½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb.	.38	.39
No. 2, bgs.....lb.	.27	.27½
No. 3, bgs.....lb.	.24½	.25
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.	12.00	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).		
cryst., lgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.05	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs.	1.15	1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.	1.25	1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb.	.16	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.17	—
30/58, bgs., c.l. same basis, lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.16½	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.18	—
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.19½	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.14	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.14½	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.15	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.15½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.16	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.16½	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.17	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.18	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.19	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.19½	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.20	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.20½	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.21	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.21½	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.22	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.22½	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.23	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.23½	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.24	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.24½	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.25	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.25½	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.26½	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.27	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.27½	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.18½	—
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.18	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.18	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb.	.12½	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14¾	—
tanks.....lb.	.12¾	—
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb.	.11½	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb.	1.70	2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb.	.22	—
Phthalate, dms.....lb.	.38	—
Stearate, dms.....lb.	.26	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb.	No stocks	
Chloride, acid, brown, bots. oz.	20.75	21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.	18.75	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.	13.00	—
USP IX, bots.....oz.	14.50	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb.	5.10	5.15
powd., bxs.....lb.	5.25	5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb.	.20½	.21
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.07	—
bbls., c.l., works.....lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07½	—
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb.	.04½	—
70-74%, same basis.....lb.	.05	—
75-79%, same basis.....lb.	.05½	—
80-84%, same basis.....lb.	.06	—
85-89%, same basis.....lb.	.07	—
90% and up, same basis...lb.	.08	—
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb.	.08¼	—
white, choice, loose.....lb.	.08¾	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)		
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb.	3.75	—
molybdic, same basis.....lb.	3.25	—
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb.	.23	—
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.24	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.25	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.25½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.26	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.26½	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.27½	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.29	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.30½	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.33	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb.	.06¾	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.07½	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08¼	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08½	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08¾	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09¼	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09½	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.10	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.10¼	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.12	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.13	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.14	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.17	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.17½	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.18	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.18½	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.19	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.20	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.21	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb.	.24	—
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb.	3.50	—
molybdic, bbls., works..lb.	3.00	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb.	4.00	5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb.	.85	—
Paris (see P).		
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb.	3.00	—
emerald, kgs.....lb.	2.60	—
Verdigris (see V).		
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).		
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb.	.11	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb.	.48	.49
Wood, bls.....lb.	.05	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb.	1.75	2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb.	2.40	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb.	No prices	
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).		
Aloe (see A).		
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb.	1.20	1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb.	.17½	.18
powd., bbls.....lb.	.26	.28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb.	.33	.35
Asafetida (see A).		
Asphaltum (see A).		
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb.	3.00	3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb.	.60	.65
Camphor (see C).		
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 20, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb.	.55⅝	—
31, same basis.....lb.	.21¼	—
32, same basis.....lb.	.15⅜	—
33, same basis.....lb.	.14	—
34, same basis.....lb.	.09¼	—
35, same basis.....lb.	.15⅞	—
36, same basis.....lb.	.12⅝	—
37, same basis.....lb.	.18¼	—
38, same basis.....lb.	.12¼	—
39, same basis.....lb.	.10⅝	—
40, same basis.....lb.	.08	—
41, same basis.....lb.	.11⅝	—
Gum, copal, Congo, unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.14⅜	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.12⅝	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.11¼	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.14⅞	—
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.10⅛	—
unscraped, same basis, lb.	.09	—
chips, same basis...lb.	.12	—
dust, same basis....lb.	.06⅛	—
nubs and chips, same basis..lb.	.05¾	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.12	—
unscraped, same basis, lb.	.07½	—
nubs and chips, same basis..lb.	.07¼	—
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.17⅝	—
chips, same basis...lb.	.11½	—
dust, same basis....lb.	.05½	—
nubs, same basis....lb.	.13⅜	—
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.11⅜	—
MA, same basis.....lb.	.09⅝	—
MB, same basis.....lb.	.09¼	—
dust, same basis.....lb.	.07⅛	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bsks., c.l., same basis..lb.	.13½	—
dark, light, same basis, lb.	.14½	—
white, same basis....lb.	.15½	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.14	—
B, same basis.....lb.	.13⅝	—
C, same basis.....lb.	.13⅜	—
CBB, same basis.....lb.	.12	—
CNE, same basis.....lb.	.10	—
D, same basis.....lb.	.12⅝	—
DBB, same basis.....lb.	.11	—
DU, same basis.....lb.	.08¾	—
DK, same basis.....lb.	.09½	—
MA, same basis.....lb.	.09¾	—
dust, same basis.....lb.	.07⅝	—
MB, same basis.....lb.	.09¼	—
WS, same basis.....lb.	.11¾	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.15½	—
dust, same basis.....lb.	.07⅝	—
whse, entry point, c.l., lb.	.08¾	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bsks., same basis..lb.	.15	—
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb.	.15	—
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb.	.12¾	—
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb.	.13	—
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb.	.13¾	—
small chips, same basis..lb.	.11¾	—
SG, same basis.....lb.	.10½	—
seeds and dust, same basis, lb.	.08¾	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.23¾	—
mixed, same basis.....lb.	.17¾	—
chips, small, same basis..lb.	.12¾	—
cuttings of split, same basis..lb.	.19½	—
nubs, same basis.....lb.	.18	—

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

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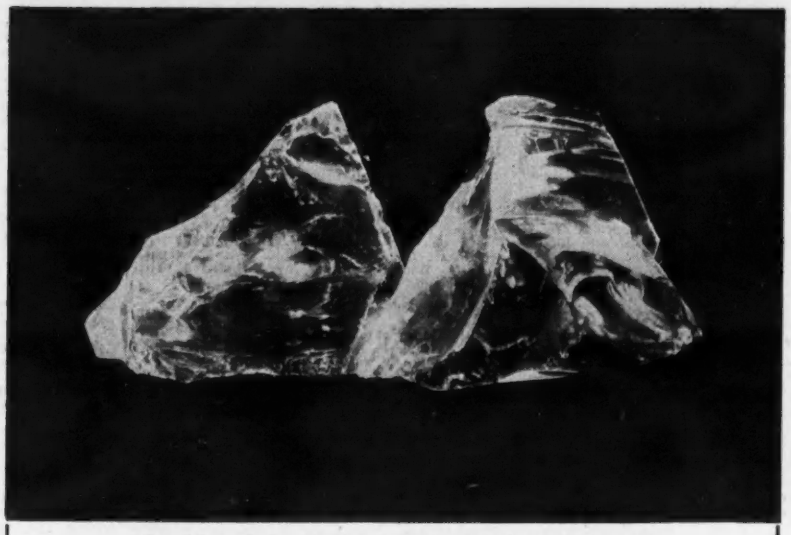
INSIDE NEWS

JULY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1943



Not diamonds, but chunks of alkyd resins which may be used in emulsions to coat many surfaces in place of paints.

Alkyd Resins in New Emulsions

Alkyd resins, the prototypes of which are the reaction products of glycerine and phthalic anhydride or acid, are finding new fields of usefulness in the form of emulsions. Although known for some time, it is only during the last year or so that these resins have really begun to come into their own. Their use not only cuts down the need for vital solvents, but these emulsions also have many other advantageous properties to recommend their use.

According to a government text on synthetic resins, alkyd-resin emulsions are especially suitable for coating porous surfaces such as brick, concrete, plaster, stucco and masonry of all kinds. Since they allow the curing of the plaster to continue, alkyd-resin-emulsion coatings may be applied directly over fresh plaster without a sizing coat. Moreover, the usual pigments may be incorporated. Applied by brushing or spraying, they dry quickly and combine the ease of application of water paints with the durability, washability and hardness of oil paints. (380)

Brazil's Rubber Transport Problem to be Aided by Parachute "Task Force"

Brazilian and United States engineers are aiming to develop to the maximum the rubber-growing possibilities of the almost impenetrable jungle areas of the Amazon Basin. This was recently revealed when a spokesman for the United States Secretary of Commerce declared that a "task force" will drop men by parachute into jungle rubber areas from planes based on Manaos, the 273-year-old capital of the vast State of Amazonas. Flying prospectors, armed with machetes and food, will "bail out". Trails will be broken to the nearest river and the clearing enlarged to the size of a landing field. The planes will then come in and actual operation of tapping rubber trees will begin. (381)

Propylene Glycol for Cigarettes

Canadian cigarette smokers who have been complaining about tobacco dryness resulting from the elimination of glycerine, aromatic oils and other critical war materials, as well as cellophane wrappings, are welcoming the news that propylene glycol, not on the critical list, will be used in the future to case the tobacco and keep it moist. Glycerine supplies saved by the use of glycol will be made available for the manufacture of cellophane to wrap and insulate the packages as a further protection. Cigarettes to be shipped overseas to the armed forces will be given the glycol treatment and a fair portion of cigarettes for civilian consumption will also be so treated. (382)

Oil Treatment Reduces Corn Infestation

Although no economical way yet has been found to treat canning corn against corn earworm infestation, tests made in Nebraska indicate a treatment which is practicable for fresh market corn and which canners or seedsmen who grow costly hybrid corn for seed might adopt. The methods produced yields which were around 80% free of infestation while untreated plots yielded only around 32%.

The treatment consisted of individual ear treatment with mineral oil and mineral oil and insecticide mixtures. The oil was injected into the silks of the ear with an automatic ejector oil can.

Oil used was mineral oil of viscosity 200 degrees Saybolt. Treatments were (1) oil alone, (2) oil of the same quality with viscosity of 100 plus 0.2% pyrethrins, (3) 100 viscosity oil plus 2% dichloroethyl ether and (4) clipping of silks immediately after fertilization was completed.

Average percentage of worm-free ears after harvest for each method was as follows: (1) 67.3%, (2) 81%, (3) 78.3%, (4) 36.5% and untreated check 32.6%. (383)

Molds Vs. Guinea Pigs In Vitamin Tests

Molds can now be made to substitute for animals in making tests to determine vitamin content for food. By using the molds according to a method reported recently by a university biologist, vitamin analysis can be speeded up.

Molds and bacteria propogate faster than the usual laboratory animal specimens—guinea pigs, rats and the like, and the new technique permits molds to be "conditioned" for determining a particular vitamin. Most of the micro-organisms used can manufacture their own vitamins, but there is one particular kind they cannot make, it was reported. Therefore, when the culture is placed in the food which is to be tested for that particular vitamin, the amount of vitamin present is proportional to the rate of growth of the mold.

Because of a shortage of the particular molds that were deficient in the single vitamin, scientists worked out a method of "conditioning" the mold varities for work with thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid or biotin. For example, the mold strain is exposed to ultra-violet or X-rays in the presence of thiamin and after awhile it can no longer live without added thiamin and can be used to test for this vitamin. Once so "conditioned", the strain retains the weakness, for something apparently happens to the genes. (384)

Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35½- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —

Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Elemi,[1] cns. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. 10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .33

Gum, kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.65 Nom
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).

Gum, red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y..lb.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.....ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26

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Mold Check For Bread

The chemist checks nature at one point by delaying the growth of unwanted organisms—the molds that flourish on bread in warm humid weather. Approximately three billion loaves of bread for civilians and soldiers will be protected this year against mold and against a microbial growth known as "rope" by the addition of "Mycoban" propionate salts. This product, manufactured by chemical means, is the same as that which occurs as a natural ingredient in certain foods, such as vinegar, Swiss cheese and other milk-derived products. Two or three ounces added to the dough for 100 loaves will delay the development of mold for several days, allowing ample time for delivery and consumption of bread. It in no way affects taste, texture or appearance. "Mycoban" is also used to inhibit mold growth in pies, cakes and butter. In the case of butter the inhibitor is incorporated into the parchment wrapping and thus protects the surface of the butter, where the mold usually flourishes. (385)

So Those Who Fly May See

National Can makes this small container to hold fog-proof paste for use on goggles, windshields, gas masks and other equipment, in order to assure clear vision for our military pilots, observers, machine gunners and other troops. It is another example of how industry on the home-front can contribute to victory on the battle-front. (386)

Substitutes For Stoppers

The South African Forest Products Institute has found several domestic woods that can be used as substitutes for corks and rubber stoppers, the British press reports. Corkwood, mgoma and sanga are suitable for this purpose, it is said. The woods are first compressed and then soaked in water for several hours to restore them to their original volume. (387)

Technical Topics

PETHIDINE has been found comparable to codeine for relieving pains due to wounds in British research. Chemically, pethidine is said to be the hydrochloride of the ethyl ester of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid. It may be administered by mouth, intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously. (388)

AMINOACRIDINE and DIAMINOACRIDINE was said to be non-staining, while the the newest antiseptic dyes. The 2:7-diaminoacridine is declared to be as active as proflavine but of lower toxcity. Aminoacridine was said to be non-staining, while the diaminoacridine stains the skin pink. (389)

ORTHO-AMINODICYCLOHEXYL production in experimental quantities has been started by an American manufacturer. The material is declared to be a strong, primary amine and to be indicated in reactions where an essentially water-insoluble amine is required. (390)

PHENOTHIAZIN and related compounds have been found to induce various degrees of anemia when fed to mice in recent Canadian investigations. The anemia is accompanied by the appearance in the blood of refractive globular bodies attached to the red cells. Sulfonamides may also cause the formation of the bodies, it was found, though to a lesser degree than the thiazines. (391)

UREA is being employed in Britain to a considerable extent in the timber trade. It is used to prevent the splitting of timber during seasoning or drying and also for the treatment of wood so that it can be bent or shaped for various purposes. (392)

TOBACCO FAT is employed to produce a soap in development work now being carried on by an American agricultural experiment station. A number of other interesting products are also said to have been obtained from low grade tobacco, including an oil extracted from tobacco seed. (393)

GUM GUAIAC PRESERVES FOOD—Gum guaiac is being used extensively in the preservation of considerable quantities of food for the armed forces. The juice, which prevents fats from becoming rancid or from losing their palatability, is used in meats, but it will also be used with dehydrated fruits and vegetables. Paper wrapping of fatty foods will also be impregnated with guaiac juice to prevent the fats from soaking through. (394)

ASCORBIC ACID DETERMINATION by an improved photoelectric method was described in a recent British scientific journal. In the process an excess of dichlorophenol-indophenol is added to the extract containing ascorbic acid, and the unreduced dye subsequently removed with chloroform. The photoelectric measurements are then made on the chloroform solution obtained. (395)

SILICA GEL is finding increased use as a drying agent for industrial gases in Germany, according to a report in a chemical journal from that country. In a process described the gas to be dried is passed upward through a column of fine-pored gel. The absorbing towers are usually operated in pairs, one being regenerated with heat while the other is actively functioning. (396)

CELLULOSE PRODUCTION from straw was comprehensively described in a recent British chemical publication. A pilot plant employing the Pomilio process was said to now be operating on a twenty-four hour schedule. The straw pulp is consumed in the manufacture of special papers. (397)

RESINOUS RUBBER ISOMERS suitable for making coating compositions of various kinds can be made by treating rubber with phenols and certain acids or isomerizing salts it is revealed in a recent British patent. In the form of solutions or emulsions the isomers are suggested for use in making coatings for wires, films and foils, as binding agents for coating masses and as molding compositions. (398)

SEAWEED is being used for the production of artificial fibers in experimental work under way at an English university. The products are declared to resemble various types of rayon. (399)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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Henbane leaves, lbs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.	lb.	.40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.46 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50 - —
Hyocyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.42 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½- .83
Indium metal	oz.	12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.38 - .50
powd.	lb.	.52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
50 lbs., djns.	lb.	.18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms. 100 lbs.		4.65 - 5.25
150-lb. dms. 100 lbs.		5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kegs	lb.	.08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½- .07½
djns.	lb.	.07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
scales	lb.	.77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.	lb.	.53 - .59
cbys.	lb.	.39 - .40
Iron, nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.82 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).		
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
scales, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 - .67
Reduced, 99% kgs.	lb.	.66 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½- .06
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls.	lb.	.32 - .35
scales, dms.	lb.	.44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .25½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0660- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.	gal.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52 -	.53
resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 -	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 -	—
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.55

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.39 -	.46
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank cars	gal.	.04⅝-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank cars	gal.	.071 -	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½-	.04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank cars	gal.	.04½-	—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07 -	.07¾
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07 -	—
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07⅛-	—
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11⅛-	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,5] city, tcs.	100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Western, choice, tcs.	100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, cyprus, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Greek, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Spanish	lb.	.31 -	.32
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11¼-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see quotations in market report).			
Metallic paste, works	lb.	.19¾-	.21¼
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Lead, oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Other points.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points.	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points.	lb.	.10 -	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points.	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points.	lb.	.10¼-	—
88%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Lead, red, dry, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points.	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points.	lb.	.10½-	—
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.12
pale, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.14
6%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730-	.0780
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11⅝-	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½-	—
other points.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points.	lb.	.08½-	—
basis sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	—
other points.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points.	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¾-	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11½-	.11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¾-	.12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	.55
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.37½
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
powder, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Russian, bls.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works.	ton.	32.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	6.75 -	8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
90%, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	6.75
92%, cns.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Linden flowers, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, works, c.l.	ton.	40.00 -	—
sacked, same basis, c.l.	ton.	43.50 -	—
pea-size and pellets, same basis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
Other points.	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
Other points.	lb.	.09 -	—

How to Retain Film Flexibility

and other Quality Characteristics

in Reformulating to Higher P.V.

WITH the allotment of linseed oil limited by government order, manufacturers are faced with the problem of reformulating house paints to conserve oil.

This, of course, is not just a matter of simple replacement of oil with volatile.

For one thing, the use of additional volatile may result in the formation of a film which is denser in structure, harder and less flexible.

This loss in flexibility can be counteracted by increasing the proportion of basic carbonate white lead.

This does not mean a higher paint cost. In fact, the cost of a paint reformulated in this manner may be appreciably less than that of the original paint.

The fact that basic carbonate white lead imparts flexibility to a paint film is well known and accepted. This characteristic is traceable, to an important degree, to the formation of "lead soaps" by the reaction of the white lead with the oil.

The formation of the "lead soaps" also results in a more intimate bond between the pigment and the oil. This helps to offset the loss of binding power caused by the use of less oil and contributes to a more homogeneous film.

• • •

Similarly, the lead soap formation imparts structural strength and durability to the film, which helps compensate for the fact that the film will be thinner due to the higher volatile content of the paint.

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that basic carbonate white lead improves brushability by adding "slip" to a paint. This characteristic helps overcome the "pull" resulting from the addition of heat-bodied oil.

Of course basic carbonate white lead also contributes improved adhesion, greater "fool-proofness" in use, and long-lasting *weather fight* to paint.

For technical information on the reformulation of paints to reduce the consumption of oil, contact our Paint Service Laboratory through the nearest branch office listed below.

DUTCH BOY
Basic Carbonate
WHITE LEADS

The Dutch Boy offers five basic carbonate white leads with various degrees of oil absorption, hiding and paint thickening power:

***111**—Extra high hiding and paint consistency.* ***333**—High hiding and paint consistency, but less than 111.* ***H.T.S.**—Medium-high hiding and paint consistency.* ***Carter**—Medium-low oil absorption white lead, made by the Carter Process.* ***Dutch**—Low oil absorption white lead, made by the Dutch Process.*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National Boston-Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —

Lithopone,[1] titanated (n i g h-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30

Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .0 1½- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .23 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35

Magnesia, peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —

Manganese linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 2½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½

Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton. 60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks ;
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton. 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .43 - .43½
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
flb. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, flb. dms..lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 5⅝x5⅝ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 5⅝x5⅝ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Synthetic,[6,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A..gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .68 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

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Foreign Office, London, England

Methyl acetone, synth., tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2 .....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, speci, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dr s., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ket. ne,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same bas ....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.. ....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l., bgs.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000-mesh, biotite, white, bgs., c.l..lb. .03¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., 1,000 mesh, biotite, white, l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

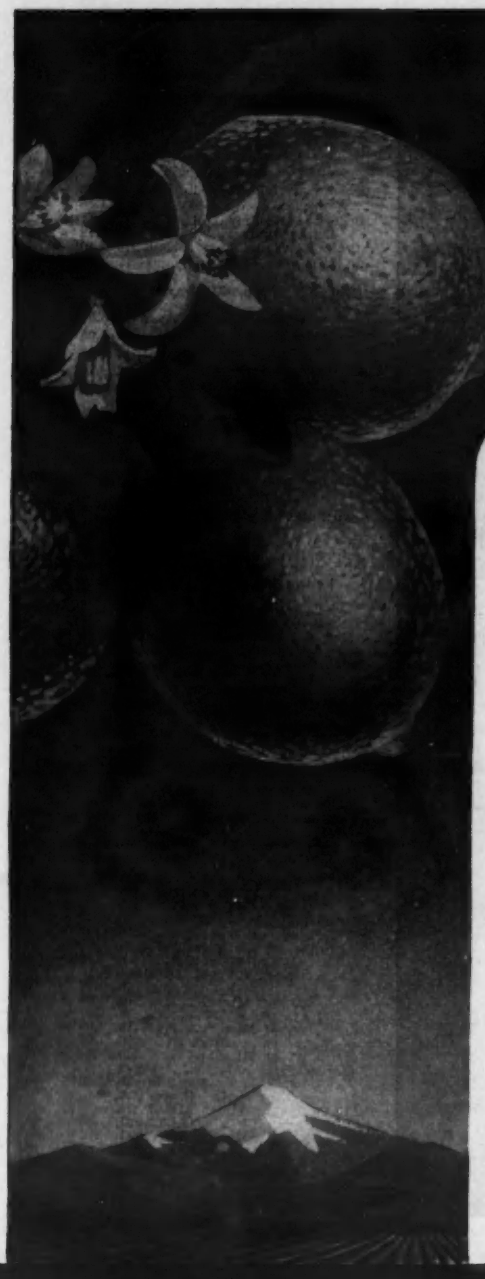
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .85 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniln, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bot....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16¼- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Niketham ide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —



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Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Chinese, whole	lb.	No prices
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs.	lb.	.75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks
tanks	lb.	No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)		
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., G.3.	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)		
natural, USP, bots.	lb.	3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.70 - 2.00
• Angelica, root, bots.	lb.	125.00 -145.00
seed, bots.	lb.	120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).		
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.48 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	.80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers.	lb.	25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).		
Birchtar, crude	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).		
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).		
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	No stocks
white, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	11.50 15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
cns.	lb.	.15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
tanks	lb.	.13 - —
dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.1860- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900- —
tanks	lb.	.1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
technical, cns., dms.	lb.	.98 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms.	lb.	.65 - .85
Celery, bots.	lb.	25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).		
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.	lb.	2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns.	lb.	2.50 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	lb.	.0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms.	bbl.	80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾- —
refd., bbls.	lb.	.15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.16¼- —
salad, bbls.	lb.	.17 - —
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).		
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).		
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.	lb.	5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).		
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units.		.14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units.		.16 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units.		.25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)		
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.00 -20.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	17.90 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	22.00 -24.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16 - —
ined., bbls.	lb.	.15½- —
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns.	lb.	8.25 -16.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.	lb.	.55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.	lb.	3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.95 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Terpeneless	lb.	25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).		
Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.50 - 7.00
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1530- —
10 or more	lb.	.1550- —
5 to 9	lb.	.1590- —
1 to 4	lb.	.1610- —
tankcar	lb.	.1490- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1510- —

Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.

Oil, lubricating[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¾-4, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.22½- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks	gal.	.15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.22 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.24 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.50 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers	lb.	11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0880- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1170- .1190
tanks	lb.	.1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
seed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90 - —
20°, bbls.	gal.	1.80 - —
30°, bbls.	gal.	1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.	lb.	.18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	300.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.50 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
solid, dms.	lb.	.23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
Oil, olive,[1,5] denat., dms.	gal.	4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.	gal.	5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.	lb.	No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - —
Independence, cns.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.,	lb.	.0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80%/100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour	gal.	.08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks,	gal.	.05⅝- —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13 - —
refd., edible, dms.	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.90 - 3.00
import cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.	lb.	.2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms.,	lb.	2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
dms.	lb.	1.70 - 1.95
Oil, pimento, ref'y., cns.	lb.	8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works	gal.	.55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind.	gal.	*.24 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 2.35
dms.	lb.	1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.60 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.62 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1170- .1190
tanks	lb.	.1090- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1480- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.75 -13.75

New Synthetic Gum Jellies with COLLORESIN

A Water Soluble Methyl Cellulose

Dimethyl Ether of Cellulose, a white fibrous solid which dissolves in water.

Resistant to the action of alkalies and dilute acids giving a clear colorless solution.

Colloresin is of interest to the manufacturer of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals as a replacement for natural gums and in the manufacture of Liquid Dentifrices, Tooth Pastes, Creams, Soapless Shampoos, Hair Grooms, Wave Sets, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc. Tentative formulas for the above are available as well as instructions as to methods of its employment.

Available in seven viscosities.

GL 4C

Non Toxic Emulsifying, Detergent, Foaming, Wetting Agent

A protein - amino acid condensate exceptionally fine for liquid Dentifrices, Soapless Shampoos, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc.

GL 4C may be readily used with Colloresin in the manufacture of these products.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill, lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1299- .1340
tanks lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1389- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities. gal. .30 - .33
tanks gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb.34.00 -35.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal.10.00 - —
25-gal. gal.12.50 - —
10-gal. gal.13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
Oil, white, mineral, tech., dms., 65/75 vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls. gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots. lb.17.00 -18.00
Manila, bots. lb.40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[2] bbls. lb. .10¾- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh., c.l., mines ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh., c.l., mines ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns. lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
divd. other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .12½- —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1] same basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls. lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls. lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs. lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, African, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .60 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls. lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls. lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37
good, old crop, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
good, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
medium, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks. lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms. gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[6,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys. lb. .35 - .45
Paranisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls. lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Pectin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., divd. lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd. lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-35° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l. gal. .19 - —
tanks gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. gal. .29 - —
10 gal. gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs. lb. .0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. lb. .1295 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Mombassa, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Niger, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls. lb. .40 - .45
import, bls. lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1 lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. 6.03 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms. lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .04⅜- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .04⅜- —

Unless He Connects

SWINGING *at* a baseball never won a game. Someone has to *hit the ball.*

And someone has to *"hit the ball"* when you need emergency service on solvents.

Why the Skelly Oil Company is in a better position to *"hit the ball"* for you is a story of sources of supply, refining facilities, distribution organization, and *many years' experience at the bat!* The Skellysolve reputation for coming through was not made by fanning out in the pinches.

Take a moment now to drop a line and get the information about Skellysolve and Skellysolve Service. The day may come—and most likely will—when you'll be mighty glad you did.

Phone, write, or wire the address below.

SKELLYSOLVE
in the **OIL, PAINT,** *and*
DRUG FIELD

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V.M.&P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,		
California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central	bbl.	.95 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.78 - 1.04
Panhandle	bbl.	.80 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—		
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
light	bbl.	.95 - 1.00
diesel, tanks	gal.	.03 - .05
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06¾- .06¾
No. 2	gal.	.06¾- .07
No. 3	gal.	.06½- .07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.09¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—		
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 - .13
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8,[9] tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—		
California, 46.5, 254 f.b.p., 550 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 100 f.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
Petroleum, solvent, rubber, at refinery:—		
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt.	lb.	.55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,8] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 - —
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	long ton.	4.30 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.30 - —
refinery ground rock, same basis	long ton.	4.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground:—		
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 - 4.4
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.	lb.	.25 - —
cs.	lb.	.23 - .25
Oxychloride,[8] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.	lb.	.33 - .40
kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.,	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.26½ Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.	lb.	.03½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13

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FOLDING CARTONS • BOXBOARDS • FIBRE & CORRUGATED SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Podophyllin, dms....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls....lb. .75 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs....lb. .10 - 10½
Turkish, bgs....lb. .38 - .39
Potash abietate....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,5] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
30% imp., K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works....lb. .20¾- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l....ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Potash, silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylene glycol, dms....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.55 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04¾- —
Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs....lb. .13 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .10 - —
No. 2....lb. .09½- —
No. 3....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask. 191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark....flask. 193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Suphate, USP, cns....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .56 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs....lb. .11 - .11¼
Raspberries, dried, bls....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis, Ill..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .905
Para[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Rep precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls....lb. .11½- .12
Spanish, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms....100 lbs. 3.43 - —
D, dms....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
E, dms....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
F, dms....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
G, dms....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
H, dms....100 lbs. 4.24 - —
I, dms....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
K, dms....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
M, dms....100 lbs. 4.43 - —
N, dms....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
W.G., dms....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
W.W., dms....100 lbs. 4.96 - —
X, dms....100 lbs. 4.98 - —
Wood, F.F., dms....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins....lb. 24.00 - 25.00
Safrol, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast. lb. .42 - .43
Cyprus, bls....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls....lb. 1.60 Nom.
Spanish, bls....lb. .29½ Nom.
Sago flour, bgs....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs....ton. 17.00 - 18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l....ton. 19.40 - 23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works. ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.50
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns....kilo. 210.00 - 220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns....lb. 1.75 - —
No. cns....lb. 1.45 - —

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Drymet REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE.** Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

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7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio

Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59 -	.60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
select, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Savory, bls.	lb.	.75 -	1.20
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.14
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 -	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.32
Western, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34¼-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't	lb.	.34¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34¾-	—
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85 -	—
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.82 -	.83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.1 -	.22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
3, bls.	lb.	.10½-	.11
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½-	—
Boston	lb.	.43½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.44 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 -	—
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½-	—
Boston	lb.	.49½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.50 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 -	—

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs., lots of 100	lb.	.4660-	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100	lb.	.3890-	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100	lb.	.3660-	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3710-	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3960-	—
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100	lb.	.3550-	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3600-	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3805-	—

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50 -	17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	20.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	19.00 -	20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	21.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	30.60 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	35.00 -	38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	21.50 -	23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	22.00 -	25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	13.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	18.50 -	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	11.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	16.00 -	—
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., 55 gals., works	lb.	.27 -	—
10 gals., works	lb.	.32 -	—
tech., dms., 55 gals., wks.	lb.	.22 -	—
10 gals., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44⅝-	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111-	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign	oz.	.44⅜-	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½-	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32⅜-	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308 -	.338
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 -	.338
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	11.00 -	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton	12.00 -	13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05 -	.08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 -	.08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	.06
N. F. VII. bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dealers, works	lb.	.09 -	.10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 -	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.13 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.39 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	.43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47 -	.52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.51 -	—
kgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.76 -	—

Soda, bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 -	3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
33°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
35°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—
44°, bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	—
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70 -	5.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	5.30
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	5.70
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 -	.30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks.	lb.	17.00 -	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)			
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½-	—
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	—
70%, buyers, tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.97½-	—
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—

Soda, carbonate, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.			
Chloride (see Salt).			
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.08½
Chromate,[3,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equaid.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equaid.	lb.	.08⅞-	.09⅛
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms.	lb.	.19½-	.23½
USP gran., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	—
dms.	lb.	.24 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms.	lb.	.24¼-	.29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., wdrks.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.			
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.40 -	1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.			
solution, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82 -	.90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24½-	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67 -	.70

KEEP 'EM COMING
BACK!
RUSH TO SOLVAY!
EMPTY DRUMS
WORK FOR WAR!
Our high grade *Liquid Caustic Potash* is packed in special 55 and 100 gallon steel drums, to reach you in the best condition. War priorities make these valuable steel drums increasingly hard to get. Help us fill your orders promptly. Empty contents as soon as possible, then . . .
please return empty drums at once!
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55

Soda, oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.90
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Soda, sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd., bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90

Soda, sulphite, cryst., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., July, bulk..ton.33.25 - —
Edgewater, N. J., bgs..ton.40.50 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .2.
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .5.
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -.57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bg... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs..... .....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls.; l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .46 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiasin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 -
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l. works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls...lp. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized,[7] run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto..... unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .52

[DU PONT RUTILE holds a Quiz]

Will chalk-resistant
"TI-PURE" R 610
meet these specifications?

ARMY ORDNANCE 3-175 (WHITE AND LIGHT BLUE)
HOLABIRD ORDNANCE ES-680a
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS T-1599 PL-1712
MARITIME COMMISSION 52-MC-9 52-MC-12 52-MC-13
ARMY-NAVY AERONAUTICAL AN-TT-T-436a TYPE II
NAVY AERONAUTICAL M485c NON-SPECULAR SEA BLUE
M520b SEMI-GLOSS SEA BLUE
M543a INTERMEDIATE BLUE

The animated figure "Du Pont Rutile" illustrates the close packing of atoms in a du Pont Rutile crystal. If made of ping-pong balls, the figure would be 10,000,000 times actual size of this crystal.

A. Yes—All of them.

Q. Is it peculiar that all these specifications require the same type of titanium dioxide?

A. Not at all—because each specification aims to designate a grade of pigment having maximum resistance to chalking and fading.

"TI-PURE" R 610 not only meets these specifications but it is also first choice for all tinted exterior paints when maximum fade-resistance and high opacity are desired.

DU PONT
RUTILE TITANIUM
PIGMENTS
DU PONT RESEARCH
MEANS PIGMENT PROGRESS

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), PIGMENTS DEPT., 1007 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

7

Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prod, points, others: unit-ton. .55 - .54
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.06 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points,
Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works...ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 92-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (42% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
80% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .24¼- .25
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .53¾- .58
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .85 - .88
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works.lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .22½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. .75 - .76
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.82 - 4.12
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
nonchalking, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .26 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .23 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .26 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .93
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works....lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ½c. higher.
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.18 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb. .24 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls.....lb. .81 - .82
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11¾ Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .78½- .82½
wood, d.d., dms., East...gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks .....gal. .60 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
Import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.87.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .96
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[3] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks.....lb. .23 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0480
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, cns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 2, works..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
180°-185°, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¼
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .29¼
Wax, bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .65
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½ —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58¾- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¾- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .73¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .98½
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 133°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13¼- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14¼- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16¼- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16¼- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17¾- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 9.25 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.00 - 9.50
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l...ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -16.00
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms, return., works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms, return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.27 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0245- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dem., bls..lb. .16 - .22
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .38 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1085- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1185- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acidular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¾- —
5%, bgs., c.l., divd...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., divd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., divd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.)
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0580- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0580- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure. ¼c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06½- —
divd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., returnable black iron dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis..lb. .0847- —
single dms., same basis....lb. .0947- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .1447- —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l. works..lb. .23 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .27 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .20 - —
single dms, works.....lb. .22 - —

The Paint Industry *At War*

Paint not only protects the exterior of artillery shells, it also is applied to the interior as a safeguard against "duds"—and even premature explosions—which might occur through chemical changes caused by the charge contacting the basic metal. This is another of the many special formulations developed by the Paint Industry in co-operation with Government agencies to meet specific War needs. When the complete story can be told, it will be as important to a Nation at peace, as it now is to a Nation at war. And the value of the Paint Industry's contribution to winning the War and the Peace will be fully recognized.

Glyptal

GENERAL ELECTRIC

B			
Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.29 -	—
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27 -	—
resin modified BR, 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.15 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.15½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.16 -	—
dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.2770-	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.2820-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.2870-	—
lacquer, BR, 9366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.18½-	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19 -	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19½-	—
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38 -	—
XK, 14504, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 -	—
single dms., works	lb.	.34½-	—
less than dm., works	lb.	.35½-	—
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46 -	—
XR, 4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46 -	—
phenolic, 100%, BR 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 -	—
BR 3360, bbls., 30,000 lb.s, works	lb.	.36 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.36½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
BR 4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38 -	—
BR 9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
BR 9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25½-	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26 -	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½-	—
BR 10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 -	—
BR 14634, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31 -	—
oil modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.3460-	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.3510-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.3560-	—
2175, cns., 30,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.38 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.39 -	—
resin modified, BR, 2903, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22½-	—
5,000 lbs., wor's	lb.	.23 -	—
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.18 -	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.18½-	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Beckacite, 1100 M-K, 1112, WG-N, c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
1102, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
1116, K-I, 1123, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
1124, M-K; P-306, M-K; 1110, N-M, c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
P-67, M-I; 1111, WG-N; 1120, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
P-310-A, M-K; P-370, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Beckopol, 1400, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Beckosol, solid, No. 13, 4-5, c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
No. 24, 4-5L, c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 36, 4-5, c.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
C			
"Cumar" resin, AX, drums	lb.	.06¼-	—
BX	lb.	.06½-	—
CX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾-	—
9	lb.	.06½-	—
MS	lb.	.10¼-	—
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	lb.	.10¼-	—
RH	lb.	.10¼-	—
RS	lb.	.10¾-	—
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾-	—
1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾-	—
W col. ½	lb.	.13½-	—
1	lb.	.12½-	—
1½-2	lb.	.11½-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½-	—
RX, drums	lb.	.06¾-	—
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	lb.	.10¾-	—

"Cumar" resin prices, hitherto based on non-returnable drum containers, are now largely based on fiber drums. All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees, including P10, P25 and P35, are still shipped in steel drums; so are the AX and BX grades. But all others are now being shipped in fiber drums, without any revision in prices, which are on a basis of f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D			
Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.30 -	—

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E			
Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.17
H-1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	.20
PV, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
11, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.17

52-E-4, Gray Machinery Enamel

Bureau of Ships Ad Interim Specification for Gray Machinery Enamel can be produced by formula E-50865.

The enamel vehicle, V-50864, uses a combination of kettle bodied linseed oil and Durez 219 Resin. The enamel levels out to a smooth finish free from brush marks. The gloss is high, and no separation of color or streaking is present. The dried enamel film has adequate resistance to cold water, gasoline, oil, heat, and flame to pass the specification.

52-MC-14, Maritime Rubbing Varnish

V-50867 is a basic formulation for a rubbing varnish designed for U. S. Maritime Commission Specification 52-MC-14. Active ingredients consist of Durez 219 and a processed oil of the type produced from linseed.

All the specification requirements such as water and alcohol resistance, set, dry hard, rubbing properties, and flexibility are passed. The gloss is very good, and a viscosity of B to C is readily obtainable at 45% solids.

Conservation of Drying Oils

A five-page booklet titled "Durez 50800 Liquid Resin Engineered to Conserve Drying Oil" has been issued and is available on request. The many and varied uses for the versatile Durez 50800 Liquid are mentioned. A base formulation for a general-purpose varnish. V-50860, is outlined and illustrates how the Durez 50800 can be incorporated in a varnish to conserve drying oil. A nomograph suggesting amounts of liquid resin to be used in standard formulations is included.

Maleic-Treated Linseed Oils

Our laboratory has developed formulations using Durez resins with maleic-treated linseed oils. In general, these varnishes produce films having fast dry, hardness, and good resistance. Care must be used in preparing varnishes from these oils, as overcooked varnishes show considerable increase in viscosity. Average viscosities of "D" to "E" at 50% non-volatile content are recommended.

Paper Coating Material

A combination of Durez 570 Resin and tung oil processed as V-50084P gives very satisfactory results as a paper coating varnish. It is unusually flexible and highly resistant to moisture, detergents, and mild acids and alkalis. Penetration is very low, and a heavy film bakes smooth and glossy.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
327 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

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Here's the answer

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TOLLAC

. . . a superior lacquer diluent containing valuable properties, possessing great strength and solvency, and excellent evaporation qualities.

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Ask for prices and information

Both of these solvents are subject to W. P. B. Allocation under M-137.

A6

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH • PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Effort

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVERS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS • DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
TAR PAINTS • RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Esterol, 22, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
22-B, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
33, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
44, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
44-B, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
55, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
562, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
640-N, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
660-N, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
750, any quantity, dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
830, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	.18
1800, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
1825, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
2185, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
2195, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.17
2600, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.19
2633, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
2728, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.17
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
4040, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1222-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1297-	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1447-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1947-	—
C solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1147-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1222-	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1372-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1872-	—

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.08 -	—
Guai-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works	gal.	2.47 -	—
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works	gal.	2.62 -	—
1-3 gals., cns., works	gal.	2.82 -	—

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1122-	—
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis	lb.	.1247-	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1347-	—
less lots, same basis	lb.	.1847-	—
Hydrogum, P-190, WW-WG, c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	.15½

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—			
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., bgs	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., bbls	lb.	.07⅝-	—
No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅜-	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.09 -	—
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.			
Kopol, 500, esterfied, D-B, c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	.23
501, fused, D-B, c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	.21

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
25, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
33, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.

LM-Nypene resin, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
190, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾-	—
290, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¾-	—
fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.14¾-	—
17, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—
19, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—

Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works	lb.	.19 -	—
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
soft, color 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
10 C, color ½-4, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
LX-483, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.13½-	—
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	—
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11½-	—
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	—
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works	lb.	.13½-	—
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Neville resin, R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works	lb.	.08½-	—
R-17, medium, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.13¾-	—
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh	lb.	.03½-	—

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevinol, dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works	lb.	.12 -	—
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works	lb.	.08 -	—
90, returnable dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0290-	—
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0290-	—
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.04¼-	—
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works	lb.	.31¼-	—
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Nuodex drier, iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs	lb.	.15¼-	—
11%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.26 -	—
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs	lb.	.14½-	.15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs	lb.	.18⅜-	—
34%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.19½-	—
40%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.23 -	—
Lead, 30%, cobalt, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs	lb.	.32 -	—
Lead, 30%, manganese, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs	lb.	.25 -	—
Manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs	lb.	.16¼-	—
10¼%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.27¼-	—
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs	lb.	.16¼-	—
10%, 400-lb. pkgs	lb.	.19¾-	—
12%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.23 -	—

All prices are dlvd., east of Denver.

Nypene resin (see LM-Nypene resin, unde. L listing).

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works	lb.	.05¾-	—

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.30
C, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34 -	.35
10-P, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36 -	.37
46, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
273, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	.25
367, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36 -	.37
540, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36 -	.37
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
No. 3, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
25, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
25, light, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
54-S, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
100, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	.18
105-B, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
200, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
300, hard, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
extra hard, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	.18
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
800, dark, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15
850, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
1600, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
1700, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.17
1750, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
1855, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
3046-C, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
3101, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.16¾
3645, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16

Superior Synthetic Drying Oils

BASED ON "BAKELITE" C-9 RESIN

—LINSEED OIL COPOLYMERS

Help Solve Many Wartime Coating Problems

C-9 Resins accelerate bodying of oils, and impart to films greater initial surface dry and hardness, together with stability of film hardness on aging.

BAKELITE LABORATORY investigation of oil-reactive, polybasic acid resins, initiated prior to the critical shortages in imported drying oils, has led to the development of low polymer intermediates that are compatible with domestic drying oils, such as linseed, soya, and dehydrated castor oils. These resins, known as BAKELITE C-9 Resins, are processed with these oils, under heat, to form copolymers which are the bases for a wide variety of synthetic coatings. These polymerized oils are now meeting many wartime coating requirements because they body rapidly, and impart to air-dried films greater initial hardness that is unaffected by aging.

An unusual feature of these oil-resin copolymers is their flexibility and excellent retention of this property over long periods of time. They do not soften, or become too hard and brittle on aging. For example, the illustration below shows a sample of silk fabric coated with a 50-gallon length, C-9 Resin BR-14590—linseed oil vehicle. Although this sample is 19 months old, the film retains all of its original pliability and freedom from cracking.

Other advantages contributed to domestic oil formulations by BAKELITE C-9 Resin are rapid surface drying, unusual resistance to water and solvents, excellent adhesion, and good color retention. General-purpose enamels, prepared from linseed oil and BR-14590, set within 1 hour, and dry through to a porcelain-like surface overnight. Other enamels made with BAKELITE C-9 Resin and linseed oil withstand such tests as 16 hours' immersion in petroleum solvent, 16 hours in cold water, 15 minutes in boiling water, and 48 hours in water at 95 deg. F without softening or lifting of the film.

Protective coatings manufacturers can obtain from Bakelite Development Laboratories further details on these unique resins and formula suggestions for a wide variety of rapidly processed and extremely durable coatings for all types of surfaces. Ask for Booklet 2F, "Bakelite C-9 Resins."

BAKELITE CORPORATION, 30 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

UCC

BAKELITE

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SYNTHETIC RESINS

Save Time! Save Your Oils!

VELSICOL

AF-3

THE ALL-PURPOSE RESIN

PROTECTS

TINCANS TO LOCOMOTIVES

Pouring out of factories all over America are products protected with Velsicol AF-3 finishes! It is the important ingredient in that *most* difficult tin can lining for sulphur containing products such as corn and meat! It also protects the closures for glass containers and medicinal products! This same amazing Velsicol AF-3 goes into the refinishing of locomotives, tenders, passenger cars and other railroad equipment.

On the war front, Velsicol AF-3 makes enamel coatings for Army and Navy locker boxes, compasses, bomb fuse containers, aircraft fuel mix indicators, tractors for towing guns, and fire control equipment of many kinds. It has hundreds of uses and its possibilities are still unlimited—both in baked and air dried coatings!

What is your problem? Velsicol AF-3 cuts down drying time, requires less of those critical oils (chinawood, dehydrated castor and linseed). No matter what you make—if only hardware for hats or leggings—Velsicol AF-3 will do a better job—Will save you time, oil and money!

Write us fully! We will give your problem individual, scientific and sincere answers!

VELSICOL
Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES: 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO

VELSICOL

PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20½- —
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works, lb. .17 - —
P.H.O., dms. works.....lb. .24 - —
Piccolyte, W-25, W-40, f.o.b. Clairton, Pa..lb. .15½- —
W-55, W-70, same basis....lb. .16½- —
W-85, W-100, same basis...lb. .17½- —
W-115, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Pliolite, powder, civilian orders, ton lots, works..lb. .66 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .69 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .74 - —
milled, civilian orders, ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
dm. lots, same basis....lb. .79 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .84 - —
Plyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .19
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .19½
5011, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)

Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .17½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1824- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .199 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .249 - —
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1974- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .2049- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .2149- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .2649- —
No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .20 - —
Super-Beckacite, 1001, X or lighter; 3000, 1 or lighter, c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
1003, F-E, c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
2000, M-K, c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
2067, E-D, c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Paineseville, Ohio..ton.27.50 - —
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.32.00 - —
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
Syntex, alkyd resins, No. H-12, (phenolic), c.l..100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.17.50 - —
18, c.l.....100 lbs.17.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.17.75 - —
19-B, c.l.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.16.50 - —
19-C, c.l.....100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.14.50 - —
22, c.l.....100 lbs.15.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.16.00 - —
23, c.l.....100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.14.50 - —
23-5D, c.l.....100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.11.50 - —
28, c.l.....100 lbs.18.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.19.00 - —
32, c.l.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.50 - —
40, c.l.....100 lbs.19.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.19.75 - —
H-46, c.l.....100 lbs.14.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.14.75 - —
115, c.l.....100 lbs.11.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.11.75 - —
119, c.l.....100 lbs.22.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.22.75 - —
121 (phenolic), c.l.....100 lbs.17.25 - —
1922, c.l.....100 lbs.18.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.18.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.17.75 - —
1922-A, c.l.....100 lbs.18.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.18.50 - —
1978, c.l.....100 lbs.19.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.20.00 - —
1982, c.l.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.14.75 - —
1984-B (phenolic), c.l....100 lbs.26.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.27.00 - —
other resins and bases, H-3, c.l..100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.75 - —
H-6, c.l.....100 lbs.14.50 - —
l.c.l., ...100 lbs.15.00 - —
43-B, c.l.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.16.50 - —
44-B, c.l.....100 lbs.17.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.18.00 - —
102 base, c.l.....100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.14.50 - —
171 base, c.l.....100 lbs.20.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.21.00 - —
2032 base, c.l.....100 lbs.24.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.25.00 - —

Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destinations in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipments direct to West Coast points add 2c. per lb. to the less than carload lot prices; for carloads add ½c. per lb. to carload prices. The above prices do not include the cost of drums, which remain the property of the manufacturer. Syntex resins and solutions may be assorted to get quantity prices. For shipment in 5-gallon pails, add 3c. per lb. for solid resins and 2c. per lb. for resin solutions.

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto.-Washington area, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.29.00 -41.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.51.40 -63.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.83.00 - —
Southern New Jersey, East Pa., Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.28.60 -41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.50.00 -62.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.82.00 - —
26-1000 tons per month...ton.28.60 -41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.54.00 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.86.00 - —

You should get your copy of OPD on the first mail Monday forenoon every week. The demands of war's exigencies on transportation being what they are, your OPD may occasionally be late. Please be patient!

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1,000 tons per month..ton.28.60 -40.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.48.00 -60.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.80.00 - —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.33.60 -43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt...ton.55.00 -67.80
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.87.80 - —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.33.60 -43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shipt.ton.56.00 -68.80
under 1 ton, per shpt...ton.88.80 - —
New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.29.00 -42.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.53.00 -62.80
under 1 ton per shpt...ton.82.00 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.36.00 -46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shipt.ton.60.00 -80.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.30.00 -41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt..ton.53.00 -65.80
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.85.80 - —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.31.00 -39.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt....ton.54.00 -64.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.84.00 - —
Pac. Coast States, Ariz., New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Ida-ho, Montana, Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month.....ton.48.00 -57.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.70.00 -82.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.94.00 - —

Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 60-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va...gal. 2.75 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 3.00 - —
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-33, drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.10 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.50 - —
modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T 24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.00 - —
drum lots, same basis....gal. 2.25 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.50 - —
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, MA 28-18, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.15 - —
"Vinylite" resin, modified, vinyl-acetate resin, 14, drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.40 - —
less than drum lots.....gal. 2.65 - —
All "Vinylseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.
vinyl VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., lb. .45 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .47 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .49½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .52 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .62 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .63 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .65 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .67½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .70 - —
1 to 199 lbs.; same basis..lb. .80 - —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .63 - —
UMCH, powd., basis.....lb. .65 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .67½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .70 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .80 - —
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.).....lb. .40 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs, same basis. lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs, same basis. lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .60 - —
vinyl chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .45 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .47 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .49½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .52 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in fiber drums at option of seller), 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .85 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.00 - —

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls..gal. 1.65 - —
kits (5 gals.).....gal. 1.85 - —
jugs (1 gal.).....gal. 1.90 - —

HOW TO FIND THE BEST PLASTICIZER FOR YOUR NEEDS

A quick glance at this chart may give you a preliminary check on whether you are using the plasticizer best suited to your particular needs . . . a letter will bring you the help of a Monsanto technical service representative in making a final decision. With supplies of plasticizers short of wartime needs it is essential that the most efficient possible use be made of every available pound. If there is any doubt in your mind that you are not now using the best possible Monsanto plasticizer available for your purposes, write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Mo.

[X] denotes — of use

[X] denotes — of special value

Trade Name	Chemical Name	Color and Form	Sp. G.	Used In: Hibrecellulose	Cellulose Acetate	Cellulose Acetopropionate	Cellulose Acetobutyrate	Ethyl Cellulose	Chlorinated Rubber	Synthetic Rubber *	Polyvinyl Acetate	Polyvinyl Chloride	Polyvinyl Acetals	Polystyrene	Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin	Urea-Formaldehyde Resin	Protein Compounds	Shellac	Dextrin	Manilla Gum	Vegetable Oils
1. Tricresyl Phosphate Monsanto	Tricresyl Phosphate	Colorless liquid	1.165/20°C	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		X
2. Triphenyl Phosphate Monsanto	Triphenyl Phosphate	White flakes	1.268/60°C	X	X	X	X	X		X		X									X
3. Santicizer 8	Mixture of ortho and para toluene ethyl sulfonamides	Light amber liquid	1.188/25°C	X	X	X	X	X					X				X	X			
4. Santicizer 9	Mixture of ortho and para toluene sulfonamides	White granules	1.313/25°C	X			X	X			X					X		X			X
5. Santicizer 10	Ortho cresyl para-toluene sulfonate			X			X				X							X			X
6. Santicizer B-16	Butyl phthalyl butyl glycollate	Colorless liquid	1.097/25°C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
7. Santicizer E-15	Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate	Colorless liquid	1.180/25°C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
8. Santicizer M-17	Methyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate	Colorless liquid	1.220/25°C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
9. Dibutyl Phthalate Monsanto	Dibutyl phthalate	Colorless liquid	1.047/20°C	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
10. Diethyl Phthalate Monsanto	Diethyl phthalate	Colorless liquid	1.123/20°C		X														X	X	
11. Dimethyl Phthalate Monsanto	Dimethyl phthalate	Colorless liquid	1.196/15.6°C		X																
12. Diphenyl Phthalate Monsanto	Diphenyl phthalate	White powder	1.28/25°C	X				X			X		X	X							
13. Aroclors	Mixtures of two or more chlorodiphenyls. Some contain chlorinated diphenyl benzenes.			X				X	X	X	X			X							

"E" FOR EXCELLENCE—The Army-Navy "E" burgee with two stars, "representing recognition by the Army and the Navy of especially meritorious production of war materials" over a two-year period, flies over Monsanto.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Mostly Blind Staggers

In passing the antistrike bill over the President's veto, Congress was actuated by a most obvious antipathy on the part of the general public toward the insolent insubordination of a relatively small, but influentially potential segment of organized labor. Congress interpreted this public sentiment correctly. But, its implementation of the indignation impels reiteration of a question asked herein some four months ago—"But, what can be expected of an angry, blind worm?"—in commenting on the following appraisal of an earlier congressional revolt against administrative bureaucracy:—

The worm is turning with a vengeance—turning angrily, blindly?

It is most unfortunate that both the President and his advisers and the Congress persist in endeavoring to meet the so-called "labor problem" of the nation with blind anger, refusing to go down to fundamentals and to provide a national labor policy which is honest and adequate. The antistrike law does not even approach either qualification.

Passage of the antistrike bill trebles the responsibility of business management and labor to construct their own policy of internal and external relations. These relations, vital to the existence of business, are not matters for legislative determination, and it is most unfortunate that, because of human narrowness, they have been permitted to fall into that ever-increasing category of private affairs which have become public property and, therefore, must be attended to by political fixer-uppers. The consequences have not yet in any instance been satisfactory or beneficial to anyone concerned.

Food Is Not Separate

Once again the most important job of carrying out the food program of the nation has a new occupant. The latest incomer is no better qualified for the job than were his predecessors; he knows no more about how to get around the obstacles and the boobytraps with which his path is filled. The results are not going to be any better, merely because of any sort of shifting of men.

There will be no improvement in the food aspects of the nation's program of war until it is placed along with all the others in the direct control of one real war chief who will be the exact and full counterpart of the President, complementary to the latter's role of military commander-in-chief.

All the muddling of uninformed or misinformed, angrily or partisanly blind Congress aimed at still further splitting up of the controls of war economy, divides the national house against itself, at times puts the members of the household in disagreement each with himself. WPB has supervision over the production of most things. OPA is supposed to control prices of a substantial lot of things, including foods to an extent. WPB allocates most things. OPA rations a variety of things, including foods. Then there are half a dozen hands—not counting those behind the scenes—doing this or that in regulation—or worse—of food which in many instances comprises things that have as important, if not so large, an application as industrial materials—corn and other grains, fats, sugar and its by-products. The resulting messing at times exceeds the underlying muddling.

Food is basically important. It stands on a level of war essentiality with men and munitions. But, it does not stand any higher — and it should not stand apart.

It is high time that the idea of parity be applied to the place, as well as the price, of food in war. Food should be put where it belongs. And those who, according to congressional fears, must have special recognition or will produce no food should be treated as any other sit-down obstructer would be.

—O-P-D—

World Trade Is Different

For some reason, probably that all-too-common failure, reluctance, and even refusal to take a realistic view of such things, the volume of talk about the role of United States business in postwar markets throughout the world evidences but little knowledge of or regard for what this role was in normal times—and why. Unless there is a fundamental, systemic change in the processes of United States business, it is most unlikely that its global role will be any more changed than it was after World War I when it had a big part for a short time — for which it got paid but fractionally.

It is not impossible for United States business to fit itself for a more important role in world trade under the normal conditions of peace. But, it is difficult to find any substantial desire on the part of business so to adapt itself. The prevailing sentiment continues to be that the markets of the world should adapt themselves to United States business methods.

There are those—and they are not of small caliber—among business leaders in this country who recognize and declare that, if they are to do business with the businessmen of other countries, they must accept in less or greater part the conditions desired by the latter. This is especially true with respect to such things as divisions of markets, restriction of production, and pooling of physical and mental and financial resources. The numerical majority, however, has a different view. These, quite naturally, desire a free field and no favors—for anybody else. Of these are the exporters who condemn as destructive the so-called "decentralization plan" with reference to Latin American trade, a plan which is reported to appeal to Latin American traders in the belief that it will exclude the fly-by-night operator, with whom they have had more than enough dissatisfactory experience.

It may well be that some of the public laundering of interbureau dirty linen in Washington administrative circles will provide clear evidence of some of the reasons why the United States has not been properly qualified as a world-trading nation, why, as an importer, it has had a big role—largely laid out for it by somebody else—but as an exporter its shopkeeping has not developed far from the crossroads type in the direction of mail-order methods. There is much to be known of why's and wherefore's, and much more to be learned about how's and what's.

—O-P-D—

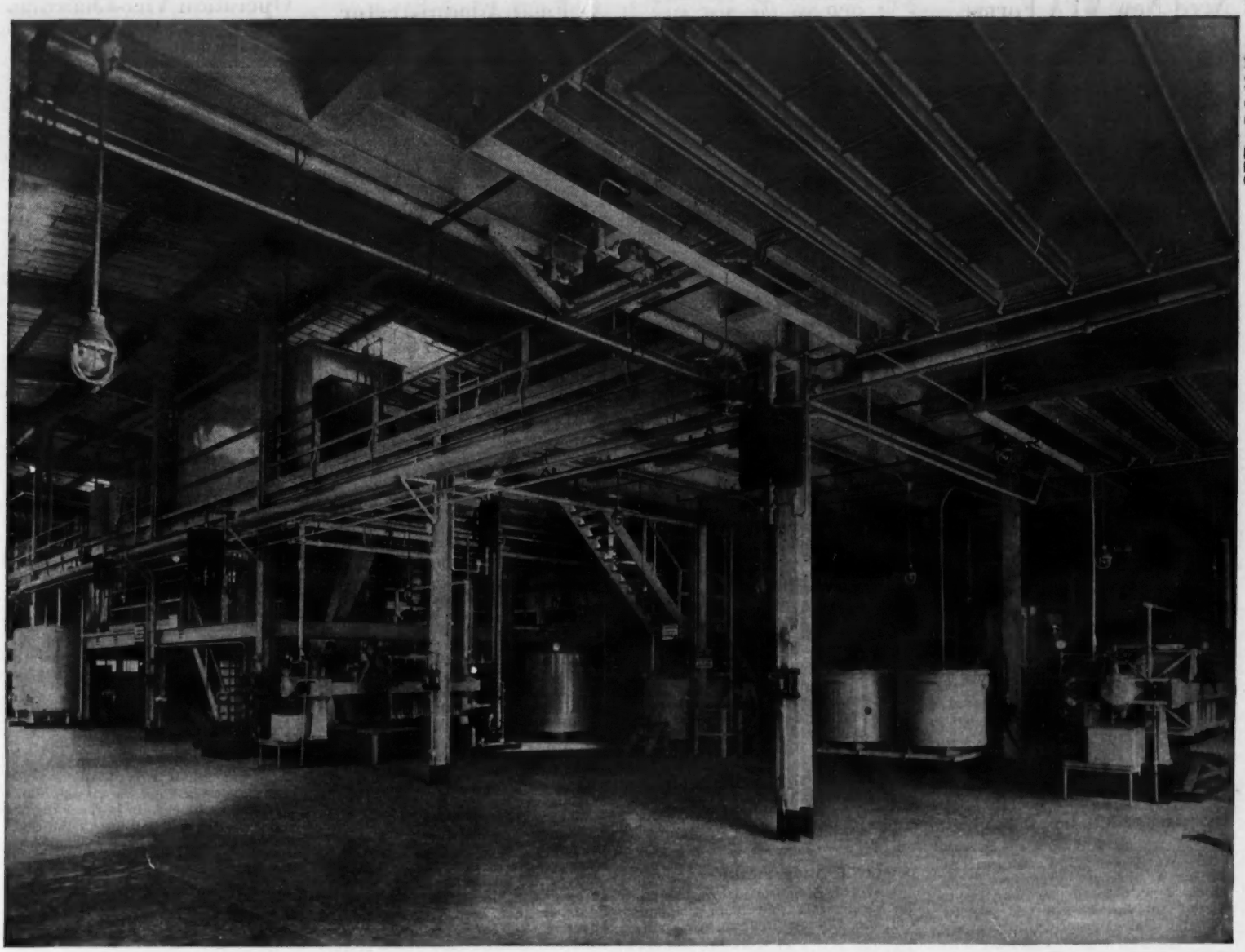
Changes in Distribution

It well may be that the new order which is universally expected to go into operation as soon as the world's efforts are released from international annihilation objectives will bring as much change in world trading as it someway promises to introduce in domestic distribution. The former, of course, would require a still more revolutionary and astounding reformation of human nature than would be needed for home revisions. But, as long as expectations are what they are, to look for still further betterment is not illogical.

One new thing to which current buying habits add a deal of expectancy is the turning to better goods. This is directly and quite naturally the result of rationing, of shoes, for example. Cheap footwear has lost a big part of its erstwhile popularity. A similar trend, less marked as yet, is reported in other lines. It is not unreasonable to expect that, once the superiority of quality over quantity or variety has been appreciated, the average buyer will not return to his or her role of supporter of marketers of the gaudy and the shoddy. That will be a big foreward step, even though it is in a direction contrary to the big idea of mass production as customarily practiced.

Another trend toward a different—and better—system of distribution is evidenced by the endeavors of meat-packers to shorten the lines between their production and the serving of the ultimate consumer. OPA locally has so far refused to permit this improvement. Another indication of the official subjection to the status quo and its unneccesary costliness, which has long handicapped OPA.

If ever there was or is to be an opportunity to cut down, if not out, the unnecessary cost of distribution, it should be around about this time. The public knows this. One of the most beneficial achievements in the field of public relations sits right there, waiting for business to bring it forward. It will be recognized by the public without verbal introduction. It will speak for itself in that loud clarity which differentiates action from words.



OPD—7-5-1943 32A

Vitamins for Victory

• In all wars since history began disease has been the cause of more casualties, both military and civilian, than the weapons of the enemy. During the last World War it began to be recognized that some of these diseases, such as scurvy, were caused by a definite deficiency of some essential ingredient in the diet while others probably spread because of lowered resistance of the population due to this and other dietary lacks. Because of their relationship to life, these essentials were termed vitamins. Since practically nothing was known about them at the time, little could be done toward correcting these deficiencies.

Since then science has made tremendous strides in the chemistry of vitamins. The structure of most of those isolated has been determined and methods for synthesizing many of them developed.

The nations of the world have not been slow to recognize the importance of the vitamins. In her rearmament program Germany included factories for their production along with those for manufacturing guns, explosives and other munitions of war. One important ingredient in the emergency ration of the German parachute troops has been tablets of synthetic Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C). Our own Government has also recognized the importance of this vitamin and has included a product containing synthetic Ascorbic Acid in the ration of our Armed Forces.

The United States and the British Empire have also included the maintenance of civilian health and morale in their war plans. Enriched flours and breads, to which a number of the vitamins together with certain minerals have been added, have received official sanction. This development has been hampered by an insufficient supply of one of the vitamin ingredients – Riboflavin (vitamin B_2).

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the largest producers of Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C) for several years. There has been a continual increase in our production of this synthetic vitamin and plans are now in the process of consummation which will still further enlarge our productive facilities.

After a research program of several years, the production of Riboflavin (vitamin B_2) was started by our Company in 1940. At the present time we are bending every effort toward a great increase in the size of our productive facilities in order to assist in supplying the large quantities of this essential vitamin which are needed.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS • ESTABLISHED 1849

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK • 444 W. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Fats and Oils Uses Need New WFA Forms

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued directives requiring the use of new forms in reporting production and applying for allocations in the various fats and oils programs.

The new forms, Food Distribution Administration forms 476, 477 and 478, replace PD forms 271, 481, 600, and 601, formerly used by the War Production Board, and should be used after July 1 in applying for allocations of all oils and reporting production of oiticica, castor, rapeseed (mustard seed), cashew-nut shell liquid, sperm, and tung oils, subject to food distribution orders No. 31, 32, 35, 37, and 39. Change in forms was necessitated by the transfer of fats and oils functions from WPB to the Food Distribution Administration.

Form FDA 478, entitled "Consumers' Application for Delivery and Use," replaces PD-600 for commodities subject to these orders. The new form is different from PD-600 in that table 1 constitutes application for authority to use and table 2 constitutes application for authority to accept delivery. In filing FDA 478, the applicant is also required to prepare and file a single copy of form 477, entitled "Suppliers' Authorization to Deliver," for each supplier named on Form FDA 478. In each case in which the application for authority to accept delivery is granted, a copy of form FDA 477 will be sent direct to the supplier.

The new forms must be used for filing applications prior to July 15 for August allocations. Producers who are required to report production and deliveries of oiticica, castor, rapeseed, mustardseed, and tung oils will report on form FDA 476.

—O-P-D—

Fish Oils Quotas Sequestrated by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has set up a purchase program under which it will obtain for war needs regular supplies of fish oils pressed from the 1943 catch of California sardines, Oregon and Washington Pilchards, menhaden, and Alaska herring, it was announced July 2.

Food Distribution Administration order No. 59, effective July 1, requires producers of these oils to set aside for purchase by FDA, the second, sixth, and every sixth tankcar (60,000 pounds) thereafter from the new production. Provision is made for a producer's substitution of tankcars other than those specified in the order, with the director's approval.

These oils will go into the government reserves, to be distributed to meet military, lend-lease, and essential civilian requirements.

—O-P-D—

C.M.P. Allotment Numbers Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

One allotment number may be substituted for another allotment number on an authorized controlled material order which has been placed with a mill without changing the position of the order in the mill schedule, the War Production Board has announced.

In such a case, the order will be treated just as though it bore the substituted allotment number when the order was originally placed, according to interpretation No. 10 to CMP Regulation No. 1.

The interpretation emphasizes that a person substituting one allotment number for another must have an allotment, identified by the substituted number, to support the order.

—O-P-D—

PD-3A Continued In Force by WPB

Form PD-3A, preference rating instrument used by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other government agencies, will remain in use after its indicated expiration date, June 30, the War Production Board has announced. The Bureau of the Budget has approved continued use of the form for an indefinite length of time.

Although the form currently bears the June 30 expiration date, it will not be reprinted for the time being. There is a considerable stock of PD-3A's still on hand. The present form will be valid until the supply has been exhausted.

You should get your copy of OPD on the first mail Monday forenoon every week. The demands of war's exigencies on transportation being what they are, your OPD may occasionally be late. Please be patient!

—O-P-D—

Obituaries

Henry D. Hubbard

Henry D. Hubbard, former assistant to the director of the National Bureau of Standards, died June 25, in Chevy Chase, Md. He was seventy-two years of age.

Mr. Hubbard attended Temple University in Philadelphia and later taught there. His periodic table of the ninety-two chemical elements, known as the chart of the atoms, has the widest use of any on that subject. Chemistry classrooms throughout the nation are equipped with it.

Mrs. Mattie Piles

Mrs. Mattie E. Piles, mother of four prominent oil men of Southern California, died June 28. She was eighty-five years of age. The sons who survive her are Ernest Piles, Federal director of oil production for this area; W. B. Piles, vice-president of General Petroleum and Socony Vacuum; J. N. Piles, Bakersfield oil man, and Robert Piles, general superintendent of the Southwest Exploration Company at Long Beach. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Ola Barnhart and Mrs. Abbie Van Vleet, both of Compton, Calif.

Gustav J. Steigerwald

Gustav J. Steigerwald, president of the Steigerwald Petroleum Company and the Climax Refining Company, died in Cleveland, June 29. He was sixty-six years of age. He formerly was vice-president and sales manager of the Fred G. Clark Oil Company and was an organizer of Wall & Steigerwald, Inc., oil brokers.

Harold Aldrich, retired superintendent of the leaching plant of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, Miami, Ariz., died June 20. He was fifty-eight years old.

Edward P. Filley, oil geologist, died in Monrovia, Calif., June 16. He was forty-four years old.

—O-P-D—

Koppers Butadiene Plant In Preliminary Operation

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1943.

The first of four 20,000-ton butadiene units at the new Koppers United Company plant at Kobuta, largest in the government's synthetic rubber program, is now in preliminary operation, D. M. Rugg, vice-president of Koppers United Company and general manager of the company's butadiene division, has announced. The 200-acre plant will produce butadiene and styrene. The other three butadiene units and the styrene plant at Kobuta are scheduled to go into operation during the Summer, with the plant in full production by Fall.

The plant is being built by Koppers and is owned and being financed by the government. It will be operated by Koppers United Company's butadiene division, under contract with the government's Rubber Reserve Company. The full capacity of the plant will be 37,500 net tons of styrene and 80,000 net tons of butadiene annually.

Styrene at Kobuta will be produced by combining ethylene with benzene. Butadiene will be manufactured from ethyl alcohol. It is estimated that Kobuta will consume more than 80,000,000 gallons of agricultural alcohol every year in making butadiene—about the equivalent of 29,000,000 bushels of corn.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Jones Succeeds Davis As Food Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau

Chester C. Davis, appointed three months ago by President Roosevelt as War Food Administrator, resigned June 28 in disagreement with the Administration over the handling of the food problem and was immediately succeeded by Judge Marvin Jones, former chairman of the house committee on agriculture and, more recently, chairman of the international food conference held at Hot Springs, Va., last month.

Mr. Davis protested to the President in his letter of resignation that while he had responsibility over food, other persons were exercising authority not only over broad food policy but day-to-day actions and added further his belief that the program to use subsidies to hold down food costs to consumers would not be effective unless accompanied by a tax and savings program that would drain off excess buying power. Paul A. Porter was named associate administrator.

—O-P-D—

Fluorspar Prices Raised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

General increases of approximately $5 a ton in the maximum prices for all grades of fluorspar were announced July 1 by the Office of Price Administration. The new higher ceiling prices are authorized in revised maximum price regulation No. 126, effective July 1. Of the $5 increase in maximum prices, approximately $3.50 is authorized to permit absorption of higher wage costs by producers. The remaining $1.50 is granted to stimulate production and development of new fields as desired by the War Production Board.

Metallurgical grades of fluorspar are given new maximum prices of $30 to $33 a ton, depending upon the grade sold, compared with $25 to $28 previously. To encourage the production and sale of low grade metallurgical fluorspar, these new prices are to be effective only for a period of 60 days from the effective date of the regulation. After the 60-day period, the prices for higher grades of metallurgical fluorspar, that is, fluorspar with an effective CaF2 (Calcium fluoride) content in excess of 60 percent, may be charged only on sales approved by the War Production Board. The new ceiling prices for acid and ceramic grades of fluorspar are $37 a ton, with adjustments for freight differentials.

—O-P-D—

American Home Names Frohring to Special Post

W. O. Frohring, newly-elected director of American Home Products Corporation, manufacturer of drugs, foods and household products, Jersey City, N. J., has been appointed special technical consultant to the corporation and its subsidiaries. In his new post, Mr. Frohring will concentrate on research and development work in connection with new products to be introduced when the war ends. To free himself for his new duties, Mr. Frohring has resigned as chairman of S.M.A. Corporation, Mason, Mich.

—O-P-D—

Government Manual Ready

The Summer edition of the United States Government Manual, a 707-page reference book on the creation and organization, functions and activities of the Federal departments and agencies, is now available. The manual may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W. Single copies cost $1; subscriptions covering three editions, $2.75.

—O-P-D—

Consumers Goods Branch In Empire State Bldg.

The Consumers Goods Branch of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Division of the War Production Board, which administers Inventory Limitation Order L-219, has moved from its offices in 41 East Forty-second street to new headquarters on the 53d floor of the Empire State building, this city.

WPB Names Batcheller Operation Vice-Chairman

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Hiland G. Batcheller as Operations Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, and the shift of Donald D. Davis from the position of Operations Vice-Chairman to the vice-chairmanship formerly held by Ralph J. Cordiner, has been announced by Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson.

Mr. Batcheller, who has been Director of the Steel Division, will continue to direct the work of the division. Reporting to him in his new position as Operations Vice Chairman will be all of the industry divisions of the War Production Board, together with the conservation and Salvage Divisions, the Redistribution Division and the Deputy Vice-Chairman for Field Operations.

Reporting to Mr. Davis in his new vice-chairmanship will be the Facilities Bureau, the Office of Progress Reports and the Office of Special Projects, the Office of Production Research and Development, the Statistics Division, the Procurement Policy Division, the Resources Protection Board and the Planning Committee.

Hiland G. Batcheller, president of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation, was appointed director of the Steel Division in September, 1942. Donald D. Davis, former president of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. was appointed director of the Program Coordination Divison of the War Production Board in September, 1942, became Director of the Program Bureau in November, and was appointed Vice Chairman for Operations on March 3, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Vegetable Oils Being Used as Lubricants

OPD Washington Bureau

Utilization of domestic vegetable oils in India as lubricants is receiving increased attention because of the difficulty of importing mineral oils, according to the Department of Commerce. Tests of pure vegetable oils and various blends have shown that well-refined castor oil is an excellent lubricant for locomotives, bearings of steam engines and heavy gears.

Blends of mineral oil and blown rape oil are being used as axle lubricants for railway passenger and freight cars and as marine engine oils. Blends of mineral and peanut oil are used for the lubrication of compressors, gas engines and looms.

Annual consumption of vegetable oils as lubricants by the railways totals about 8,000 tons of castor oil and 1,500 tons of blown rape oil. Approximately 6,000 tons of vegetable oils are used as lubricants in sugar and cotton ginning establishments and in oil, rice and other mills.

—O-P-D—

Commercial Solvents Offers New Surface-Active Agents

Two new surface-active agents have recently been placed in production by Commercial Solvents Corporation. Known as 'Aciterge-OL' and 'Alkaterge-O,' these substances are unique in that they are stable in moderately acid solutions.

'Aciterge-OL' is designed to function as a penetrating, emulsifying, wetting and foaming agent, and appears to be of particular value in the textile and leather industries.

'Alkaterge-O' is an oil-soluble material which is an effective emulsifying agent either as such or in the form of its fatty acid soaps. It is an oil-soluble dispersing and spreading agent, and has found uses as a penetrating assistant for lubricants and oils used in the leather and textile industries. Since it has an alkaline reaction, its use as an anti-corrosion agent is indicated. These materials are in limited commercial production, and samples can be obtained by writing the company, 17 East Forty-second street, New York.

—O-P-D—

Oilseed Review Issued by Fehr & Co.

A review of the oilseed, oil and oil cake markets for 1942 has been prepared by Frank Fehr & Co., Holland house, Bury street, London, E. C. 3, England.

—O-P-D—

Basic Oil Company has been organized to produce a film for cutting tools used in precision machine work.

Trade Briefs

Cottonseed meal is being utilized for fertilizer purposes in Peru.

Washington, D. C., Paint Club will hold meetings during July and August.

National Asphalt Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles, with a capital of $200,000.

Derris and nicotine, in short supply in the United Kingdom, are used on essential crops only.

Rapeseed of the large black Argentina variety will be planted to 45,000 acres in Canada this year.

Barada & Page, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., has issued a new catalog of it's products and their prices.

Chemical group of Greater New York Fund has raised $51,228, exceeding 1942 collections by $1,000.

Vadsco Sales Corporation and Delettrez, Inc., have been merged to be known as the Universal Laboratories, Inc.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., Washington, sales in May increased 9.5 percent over the same month last year.

Tilbury Refining Company, petroleum wax refiner, has leased the entire building at 21-29 Dunham place, Brooklyn.

Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., this city, has issued its June booklet "Witcombings," which contains a number of interesting articles.

Grabel's Yonkers Drugs, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Industrial rubber covered rolls made with its 'Ameripol' synthetic rubber has been announced by The B. F. Goodrich Company.

Bulgaria now has approximately 110 acres planted in pyrethrum. The yield ranges from 140 to 240 kilograms of dried blossoms per acre.

John R. Sherwood, president of the Sherwood Oil Company, Baltimore, has been elected chairman of the Maryland Petroleum Industries Committee.

Harry Badanes, of McKesson & Robbins, this city, has been made a member of the Wholesale Trade Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

Crude glycerin production by Canadian soap factories in 1941 totaled 2,460,538 pounds against 2,042,587 in 1940, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Alfred T. Townley has been named manager of the annuities and benefits department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, succeeding W. G. Gillson, who died March 31.

Harold C. Haase, for many years with the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, this city, is now affiliated with Nitrogen Products, Inc., this city.

R. W. Greeff & Co., 10 Rockefeller plaza, New York 20, has issued a new list of the industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals, solvents, and specialties which it is in position to supply.

Dr. Samuel J. Kiehl, professor of chemistry of Columbia University since 1938, has resigned. He had been a member of the Columbia faculty for twenty-six years.

Foster B. Parriott has been elected chairman of Sunray Oil Corporation. He was president of the Transcontinental Oil Co. until it was merged with Ohio Oil Company in 1930.

Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, of Harvard University, is retiring as dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and returning to full-time functioning in the department of chemistry.

Medical-Chemical Laboratory is the firm name under which Robert A. Armstrong has published an intention to conduct business at 612 North Vermont avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

N. J. Allen has been elected president for the coming year of The Petroleum Accountants' Society. He is at present associated with the R. E. Bering organization and was formerly for thirteen years secretary of Lincoln Petroleum Company.

Urb Medicated Soap Company is the firm name under which Maurice M. Grudd, of North Hollywood, Calif., has published an intention to conduct business at 7245 Clybourne avenue, Roscoe, Calif.

Oil and gas well income tax charges to capital or expense under section 19.23 (m)—16 have been redefined to make a distinction between taxable years beginning before January 1, 1943, and after December 31, 1942.

Harvey M. Merker, superintendent of manufacturing for Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Wayne University at its commencement exercises in June.

R. W. Morrison, manager of the industrial tool division of the Aro Equipment Corporation, has appointed H. B. Jameson as ARO division manager of the New England territory, with headquarters at the Aro Sales & Service Branch, 52 Harvard avenue, Allston district, Boston.

John W. Malseed, manager of the Shell Oil Company's marine department at Los Angeles Harbor, has gone into the Navy as a maritime specialist, with the rate of lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, and has been assigned to the Navy Petroleum Section, Twelfth Naval District.

Ralph E. Dorland, Eastern sales manager for the Dow Chemical Company, has been appointed the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section's representative on the directorate of the parent body, New York Board of Trade. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of F. J. McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn.

—O-P-D—

N.F.A. Directors Name Executive Committee

OPD Washington Bureau

The newly organized board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association has selected the following of its members to serve as the executive committee during the 1943-44 term:—

H. B. Baylor, of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, chairman; E. H. Brewster, 3d, of the Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore; F. N. Bridgers, of the Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.; James W. Dean, of the Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; George W. Gage, of the Anderson Fertilizer Company, Anderson, S. C.; M. H. Lockwood, of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; Weller Noble, of the Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Cal.; L. W. Rowell, of Swift & Co. Fertilizer Works, Chicago; John E. Sanford, of Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta.

—O-P-D—

Dow Styrene Unit In Calif. Completed

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced that full scale production had been achieved six weeks ahead of schedule in the first unit of its new styrene plant located in Los Angeles. The second plant unit is being operated by the Shell Oil Company, which supplies the other major ingredient, butadiene. The third unit is for the copolymerization process which is being carried out by the Goodyear and Firestone rubber companies. By locating these three plants side by side, it expedites production by enabling Dow and Shell to pump styrene and butadiene, respectively, from their production units to the Goodyear plant where these ingredients are transformed into crude synthetic crepe rubber, which is later melted, compounded and fabricated into finished rubber products.

—O-P-D—

"Spreading the Work" Booklet Available

OPD Washington Bureau

A booklet, "Spreading the Work," has been prepared by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Washington. It is designed to assist the prime contractor and the subcontractor in the problems arising out of their relationships with the procurement services.

—O-P-D—

Magnesite Output Up

Production of crude magnesite in 1942 totaled 497,368 short tons, as compared with 374,799 short tons in 1941.

You don't say!

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

462d Instalment

PdFrully otectoby Copyright

Naphthenates

Preventives of Discoloration of Heavy-Metal Naphthenates

(Canadian patent 400490)

1:2-Aminonaphthol
1:4-Aminonaphthol
1:5-Aminonaphthol
1:7-Aminonaphthol
1:8-Aminonaphthol
Benzylaminoparaphenol
1:2-Naphthylenediamine
1:4-Naphthylenediamine
1:5-Naphthylenediamine
1:7-Naphthylenediamine
1:8-Naphthylenediamine
Orthoaminophenol
Orthophenylenediamine
Para-aminophenol
Paraphenylenediamine

Rope

Preservatives for Rope

Chlorinated naphthalates
Copper naphthenate
Copper sulphate
Dichlorobenzene
Ethylene trichloride
Lubricating oils
Mineral oils
Naphthalene
Naphthenic acid
Petroleum
Rosin oil
Sludge oil
Tars

Sewage

(Continued from June 28 issue)

Reagents for Industrial Treatment of Sewage

Air
Alkali-earth hydroxides
Alloy electrodes
Alum
Alum filtration
Aluminum alloy electrode
Aluminum electrode
Aluminum sulphate
Aluminum sulphate
Aluminum sulphate, basic
Ammonium hydroxide
Bacteria, aerobic
Bacteria, anaerobic
Barium hydroxide
Calcium bicarbonate
Calcium carbonate
Calcium hydroxide
Calcium oxychloride
Calcium oxide
Carbon dioxide
Carbon electrode
Chlorine
Clay
Copper alloy electrode
Copper carbonate
Copper electrode
Ferric sulphate
Germicides
Hydrochloric acid
Iron alloy electrode
Iron carbonate
Iron electrode
Lime
Magnesium bicarbonate
Magnesium chloride
Niter cake
Oxazin dyes
Oxychlorides
Oxygen
Permanganates
Potassium hydroxide
Potassium permanganate
Sodium acid sulphate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium chloride
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium oxychloride
Sodium permanganate
Steam
Steel alloy electrode
Sulphur oxide
Sulphurous acid
Sulphuric acid
Zinc permanganate

Reagents for Removing Suspended Material from Sewage

Calcium bicarbonate
Calcium carbonate
Calcium hydroxide
Carbon dioxide
Iron electrode
Iron hydroxide
Magnesium bicarbonate
Magnesium chloride
Potassium hydroxide
Sodium carbonate
Sodium chloride
Sodium hydroxide

Shale Oil

Emulsifiers for Shale Oil

(Continued from June 28 issue)

Ethyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethyl ester of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Glycopon
Gums
Hemicellulose
Invadine N
Isinglass
Isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonic acid
Lead-titanium tungstate-resinate
Meta-aminodimethylanalin
Methyl acetylricinoleate
Methyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Methyl oleicsulphonate
Methyl ricinoleate
Methyl undecylinate
Methylenedisulphonic acid
Methylethyleneglycol monopalmitate
Methylhexalin
Mineral oils, sulphonated
Miscibol
Monobutylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Oleic acid
Polysaccharides
Potassium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium heptylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium hexylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium isoallylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium oleoabietate
Potassium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate
Resin oils
Ricinoleic acid
Saponin
Sludge sulphonates
Sludge sulphonic acid
Soap
Soap sludge sulphonate
Sodium alginate
Sodium alphatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium decylsulphonate
Sodium oleate
Sodium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium propylnaphthalenesulphonate
Solvoil
Soybean lecithin
Sulphonic acids
Tetradecene
Tetrahydrobenzene
Triamylamines
Triethanolamine
Triethanolamine oleate
Trihydroxyethylamine
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate

Reagents for Treating Shale Oil

Ammonia soaps
Ammonium bicarbonate
Ammonium carbonate
Ammonium hydroxide
Laundry soap
Naphthenic soaps
Potash soaps
Potassium bicarbonate
Potassium carbonate
Potassium hydroxide
Resinates
Rosin soap
Soaps
Soda soaps
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Steam
Sulphuric acid

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(Continued from May 31 issue)

Resorcinol
Resorcinol monoethylether
Salicylamide
Salicylic acid
Sodium acetylsalicylate
Sodium aluminate
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium citrate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium hydrosulphite
Sodium 2-phenylbenziminazolsulphonate
Sodium phosphates
Sodium salts of—
(1) Aminophenols, primary, secondary, or tertiary
(2) Metamethylaminophenol
(3) Orthoaminophenols
(4) Para-aminophenols
(5) Para-anilinophenol
(6) Paradimethylaminophenol
(7) Parahydroxydiphenylamine
(8) Parahydroxyphenylbetanaphthylamine
(9) Parahydroxy-N-phenylglycin
(10) Parahydroxy-N-phenylmorpholin
Sodium sulphanilate
Sodium sulphide with sodium hyposulphite
Sopanox
Sowite
Stannous salts of aminophenols
Stearylphloroglucinol
Stearylpyrocatechol
Stearylpyrogallol
Stearylresorcinol
Terpene reaction products with—
(1) Amines
(2) Aminocarbazole
(3) Aminodiphenyl
(4) Aminodiphenyl oxide
(5) Aminodiphenylamine
(6) Anisidin
(7) Aralkylamines
(8) Arylamines
(9) Benzidin
(10) Benzylamine
(11) Para-aminodimethylanilin
(12) Para-aminophenol
(13) Para-para'-diaminodiphenylmethane
(14) Paraphenetidin
(15) Toluidin
(16) Xylidin
Terpene-ketone anils
Terpenylanilin
Terpenylbetanaphthylamine
Terpenylbetanaphthylamine reaction products—
Terpineol reaction products with—
(1) Alphanaphthylamine
(2) Anilin
(3) Aryl-primary-amines
(4) Aryl-secondary-amines
(5) Betanaphthylamine
(6) Diphenylamine
(7) Parabutylanilin
(8) Paraphenetidin
(9) Paratoluidin

(To be continued)

Glass Container Quota System Set Up

—Continued from page 5

either of the two following base periods the user may elect to choose:—

1. The period July 1, 1942, through October 31, 1942, or
2. The entire year of 1942 divided by three to show the average four months' quantity.

As had been expected by the cosmetic producers, the quantity of new glass containers they may accept, have manufactured or set aside for their account during the new four months was limited to 65 percent of base period.

The chemicals affected by the order are those contained in schedule III of M-104 which, besides paint, varnishes, enamels, shellacs, lacquers, lacquer thinners, lacquer stains, paint thinners, varnish removers, turpentine and linseed oil, includes the following:—

Adhesives; alcohol; ammonia; antifreeze; liquid or paste automotive maintenance or repair items; bluing; bleaches; cements; dry chemicals; liquid chemicals; reagent chemicals; cleaners; compounds for grinding, polishing or sealing; dressings for industrial purposes; dyes; distilled or cold pressed essential oils; embalming fluids; fungicides, insecticides, and livestock or agricultural solutions or sprays; glycerin; graphite with liquid; hypochlorite powders; inks; ink eradicators; lighter fluids; lye; lubricating and machine oils; phenols; photographic supplies; poisons; liquid or paste polishes; putty; soap—hand, and shaving cream; liquid or cream shoe white; solvents; waxes; and wood preservatives and fillers.

The order of the division specifically excludes drugs and food products from the delivery curtailment and small users in the industries covered are granted relief by special provisions permitting any user to accept a minimum quota of $1,000 worth (cost price) of new glass containers for the entire quota period.

In addition to placing an overall quota in effect for the four-month period, the order also limits the deliveries during the first two months of the quota period. During July a user may not accept more than 35 percent of his quota for any class of specified products and during August he may not accept more than 60 percent of his quota, minus the number of containers he accepted against his quota during July. During September and October he may accept the remainder of his quota. If the amounts permitted for acceptance during either July or August are less than a carload, he may accept up to a carload during that month, provided it is within his quota. This provision does not increase the total quota in any way.

The order also affects large-size glass containers. A user may not accept delivery of more one-half gallon or larger glass containers for packing any class of products than he accepted during the period July 1, 1942, to October 31, 1942; or one-third of the number he accepted during the period January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, if he has chosen that period as his base period.

In addition, the total capacity of new glass containers accepted by a user for packing any class of products may not exceed 140 percent of the total capacity of containers accepted for that product in his base period. Capacity must be computed in terms of gallons or pounds, whichever is the customary measure for the particular class of products.

The order does not apply to any empty new containers placed in transit to the user prior to July 1, 1943, even though they are received by him on or after July 1. Furthermore, a user may accept, quota free, any containers used for delivering any class of products, except beverages, for delivery to the armed forces, lend-lease, American Red Cross, post exchanges, or other specified agencies.

—O-P-D—

Fish Oils Utilization In Paint Curtailed

—Continued from page 3

consumption; (3) lubricating oils and greases, including metal-working compounds other than core oils; (4) leather processing, exclusive of imitation leather; (5) terne-plating and galvanizing; (6) alkyd resins, and (7) core oil for aluminum and magnesium castings where fish oil is not used in excess of 40 percent by weight of the fatty oil content of the finished product.

The order applies only to oil pressed from the 1943 catch of California sardines, Oregon and Washington pilchards, menhaden, Alaska herring, West Coast mackerel, tuna, and salmon. Fish liver oils are not covered.

Provision is made that, where a user does not use more than 4,000 pounds of the oil in any quarter period beginning July 1, he may use 1,000 pounds of the oil unrestricted. Provision also is made for manufacturers of products not named in the order, if the products are of sufficient importance and if the oil is available. Such manufacturers seeking fish oils or their by-products must submit to the Fats and Oils Branch, FDA, one copy of form FDA 477 for each supplier and three copies of form FBA 478.

—O-P-D—

On National Board

Lorstan Studios.

Walter E. Cummin, of the White Laboratories, Jersey City, has been elected a director of the National Association of Purchasing Agents to represent the Purchasing Agents Association of New York in the national organization.

WPB Revokes P-100

OPD Washington Bureau

Preference rating order P-100, dealing with maintenance, repair and operating supplies, has been completely revoked, the War Production Board announced June 26.

This order previously was revoked as of April 2, except as to producers in Canada, to whom a serially numbered copy has been issued. Canadian companies are now eligible to apply through the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, Canada, to the War Production Board for authorization to use the procedures established under CMP Regulation No. 5 to obtain their necessary maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

As a result of this eligibility, WPB has revoked preference rating order P-100 completely.

—O-P-D—

Lead Inventory Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board June 28 amended conservation order M-161. This order waives inventory restrictions on lead, so that this mineral may be moved from production and existing stockpiles into consumer channels in larger quantity.

This action is in line with the request of the Transportation Division of WPB that, wherever possible, commodities be moved during July and August.

—O-P-D—

Ferromanganese Price Ceiling Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices for ferromanganese and manganese alloys and metals were announced July 1 by the Office of Price Administration. The new ceilings, contained in the revised maximum price regulation No. 138 are essentially the same as those previously in effect. An exception as a minor increase made to cover the expenses of freight and handling of the two smallest sizes of standard ferro-manganese now being ground by one company at the request of the War Production Board.

The new specific dollars-and-cents prices the revised regulation provide, OPA said, make pricing simpler for both buyers and sellers, for it reduces some 1,300 different prices previously existing in the industry to a little over 100.

—O-P-D—

New York Paint Club Outlines War Program

—Continued from page 4

the container market. D. J. Healy, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons Company, reviewed the linseed oil stringency due to wartime food needs and gave figures on the new domestic and Argentine flax crops, saying that the supply situation should clear up considerably by November.

Solvents were reported on by D. H. Litter, of D. H. Litter Company, and L. A. Keane, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. Mr. Litter had just returned from the Southwest and told of the incredible amounts of petroleum products, especially naphthas, being taken for the war. Production was about keeping pace with demand, he said. Mr. Keane told of the tightness in the various chemical solvents, and expressed the opinion that there was not much chance for the lacquer industry to obtain such solvents for at least six months, perhaps for the duration.

J. H. Rile, jr., of Hercules Powder Company, emphasized the increasing availability of soluble nitrocellulose but added this easement is offset by the scarcity of solvents.

In a report on pigment supplies, J. P. Dunphy, of the New Jersey Zinc Company discussed zinc oxides; Graham W. Corddry, of Titantium Pigments Corporation, titanium; and J. E. Hughes, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., lithopone.

Leo Roon, chairman of the Industrial Sales Committee, outlined plans for intensive activity in the interest of that division, and introduced his vice-chaimran, E. H. Bucy, of the Zapon Division of the Atlas Powder Company, who announced that the official end use classification list had been approved and would be issued shortly, which, he felt, would be a boon to the industry.

Leo Silverstein, Benjamin Moore & Co., chairman, and L. Francis Case, Central Paint & Varnish Company, vice-chairman of the Trade Sales Committee, told of the program for a long-range development of manufacturer-dealer relationship and the handling of credits and collections.

J. J. A. Winzenried, of Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc., chairman of the traffic committee, presented the problems of the industry in view of mileage reduction regulations of the ODT, and showed a chart of the metropolitan district delivery zones as a basis for consideration by the members in effecting all possible economies in trucking. A large number of manufacturers have signed an agreement for the pooling of trucking facilities to conform with the ODT regulations.

Mr. Winzenried introduced Henry C. Wall, manager of the New York office of the ODT, who outlined the war transportation task which had made necessary the issuance of the drastic curtailment order.

After a talk by C. F. Garesche, of Titanium Pigments Corporation, chairman of the civic affairs committee, the meeting recorded its disapproval of proposed bills which would increase the number of government bureaus and Federal expenditures.

—O-P-D—

Alcohol Advisers Discuss Production

OPD Washington Bureau

Faced with further difficulties in the fields of price and supply of their grain raw material, distillers meeting June 3 with War Production Board representatives at the monthly meeting of the Industrial Alcohol Producers Industry Advisory Committee, expressed their belief that continuing uncertainty in these fields would manifest itself in lower production levels.

Possible sources of additional supplies of industrial alcohol for the war program were discussed at the meeting. Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant director of the Chemicals Division and government presiding officer at the meeting, mentioned molasses and sugar from the Caribbean area as a possible means of offsetting an anticipated dip in the estimated rate of industrial alcohol production in the United States.

Plans for the study and development of the starch conversion process in alcohol production evolved by Dr. A. K. Balls and I. W. Tucker of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture were outlined by Dr. Donald Keyes, Chief of the Chemicals Division, Office of Production Research and Development, War Production Board. Dr. Keyes revealed that several plants had been selected for careful tests of the sodium sulfite process of extracting diastase from wheat before it is cooked. This process seeks to reduce or replace barley malt used in industrial alcohol production and to develop the possible usefulness of starch-protein separation occurring when the sulfite is added.

Plants selected for controlled tests by the Office of Production Research and Development include Century Distilling Company, Peoria, Ill.; U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.; and Schenley Distillers Corporation, Stamping Ground, Ky.

A report on a recent inspection survey of the alcohol production facilities operating on waste sulfite liquor from wood pulp production at the Ontario Paper Company plant at Thorold, Canada, was made by Harold Roland, chief engineer of the Alcohols and Solvents Section of the Chemicals Division, WPB. Members of the Alcohol Producers Industry Advisory Committee suggested a further report after the plant was in full operation.

—O-P-D—

Plastics End Use Committee Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

Formation of an End Use Committee for Plastics to discuss all applications for 1,000 pounds or more of plastics monthly and correlate them with the armed services and interested departments was announced July 2 by the Plastics Section of the Chemicals Division, War Production Board.

In the past, considerable effort has been expended on various plastic problems without due regard for the availability of materials, with a resultant loss of valuable technical manhours, and in some cases, the loss of machine hours and critical materials. These problems involve three factors:—

1. The fact that a plastic application is developed for the armed services does not determine its essentiality. It may not contribute to the war effort as much as another article made of the same plastic and developed for industry.
2. The fact that plastic material may become critical on short notice because of the quantities involved.
3. The fact that the need for projected items may not have been investigated by interested parties to determine the degree of essentiality.

Approval of a new end use by the End Use Committee will provide the manufacturer with more assurance that he will receive sufficient amounts of material to handle his requirements for a specific period of time.

Plastics manufacturers and fabricators are urged to submit data on proposed new end uses to the committee for approval. Requests should be addressed to W. Ward Jackson, End Use Committee for Plastics, Room 2047 Temporary "S", Building, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Canadian Flaxseed Crop Put at 15,000,000 Bush.

—Continued from page 7

pectations are in the neighborhood of 10,500,000 pounds of oil.

Rapeseed oil production is expected to be slightly less than 1,000,000 pounds, less 1944 seed requirements. Investigations are being conducted re the possibility of producing safflower in some of the more arid regions. No commercial yield is expected this year.

In spite of the tremendous increase in acreage of oil bearing crops which has been developed since 1939, Canada will not be self sufficient in edible oils this year. Substantial imports must be made to supply basic needs.

BEW Flays RFC On Cinchona Program

—Continued from page 3

more than 10 percent of our purchases and commitments for these materials have been initiated by BEW. RFC commitments for foreign purchases have been approximately $3,500,000,000 of which not more than 10 percent was originated by BEW. We have actually received and paid for materials to the value of $1,600,000,000 of which less than 5 percent can be credited to BEW initiative.

2. That the RFC and I have obstructed and delayed programs of development and procurement initiated by BEW. There has been no serious delay by us of any vital programs. I will answer the statement in detail and be glad to have a committee of congress fully investigate the facts.

Mr. Wallace's statement laid particular stress on the situation with respect to development of quinine in Latin America. He told the committee that April 14, 1942, Gen. Douglas MacArthur wired that 2,000,000 seeds of high grade strain had been brought out of the Philippines and quoted Gen. MacArthur as saying the seeds "must be planted without delay." Mr. Wallace added:—

I am sorry to have to inform this committee that Jesse Jones and Will Clayton (assistant Secretary of Commerce and director of Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary) stalled for months on this program.

He said that a plan to plant the cinchona seeds in Costa Rico was worked out by BEW and formerly approved by the Undersecretary of War October 7, 1942, after RFC officials had acquiesced in the proposal. On October 10, Mr. Wallace continued, Mr. Jones notified BEW "the matter requires further consideration" and that these considerations continued for four months. The vice-president's statement continued:—

Mr. Jones said that our proposal was postwar planning because of the time it takes for cinchona trees to come to full maturity for profitable stripping. The Fischer trees (Lt. Col. Arthur F. Fischer brought the seeds from the Philippines) couldn't be harvested for two and one-half years at the earliest; normally seven years pass before stripping of the bark begins.

During 1941 Mr. Jones may have felt that this would be a short war in which we wouldn't become involved; in any event, he did not buy quinine during that period in adequate amounts for government stockpiles; during 1942 he acted as though the war might be over by 1944 if we can take his attitude toward this quinine project as a criterion. As a matter of fact, Mr. Jones may have been considering something else. He takes great pride in the profits of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and some of its subsidiaries, as evidenced by his recent testimony before the Byrd Committee.

If the cinchona trees which we have been discussing have to be stripped after two and one-half years because of desperate military needs for quinine, they will yield about 10,000 ounces of quinine—and a $125,000 loss to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That will mean red ink on the books of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

I do not like to assign motives, but it is difficult to escape the conclusion that a possible dollar loss held up this production project. Like many things in total war this project may, of course, prove to be an expensive undertaking in terms of dollars. It seems to us to be a wise investment in terms of saving lives, however.

Whatever the reasons may have been, the facts are that Mr. Jones disregarded the constant proddings by the Board of Economic Warfare, and for a while he ignored the fact that I, as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, had personally investigated the matter and recommended immediate action. His 'considerations' continued right on through the battle—with malaria and with the Japs—at Gaudalcanal.

It was not until late January, 1943, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation finally announced that it would spend some money for this quinine project. For all the full power the President has given the Board of Economic Warfare over imports, we are helpless when Jesse Jones, as our banker, refuses to sign checks in accordance with our directives.

"Finally, we have won out in all such cases, but the time lost has been precious time which there was no excuse for losing. There have been many other times, of course, when personnel down the line in both the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Board of Economic Warfare have found themselves in complete agreement and have moved forward togetner with speed. The situation is better than it was a while back, and Mr. Perkins emphasized this fact in his recent testimony before the house appropriation committee.

"Col. Fischer is now in Costa Rica and the quinine project is underway. Some of his seeds have been germinating in the Department of Agriculture's experimental station in Beltsville and are about to be sent to Costa Rica. The rest will be planted there. It will be 1946 before quinine from the seeds brought out of the Philippines by Col. Fischer can be put to work fighting malaria in the tropics. Even so, our armed forces may need it desperately by that time if they are still fighting in the malarial regions of the Southwest Pacific.

"We and the Army would be quite willing to strip a greater part of the young trees at the end of two and one-half years if we have to do so to get quinine for our soldiers, even though the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may lose a little money through not waiting seven years to let the trees mature for the most profitable period of stripping.

"In fairness to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation I want to report that on a recent development project in Guatemala, where 300,000,000 cinchona trees for quinine are being planted under Board of Economic Warfare directives, we have thus far had no opposition from the RFC. We had previously won our fight in terms of principle on the Fischer project just described and Mr. Jones has not yet opposed us on the much larger project we have worked out in Guatemala.

The other quinine programs of the board, such as gathering wild cinchona bark in Latin America, have been pushed aggressively by the Board of Economic Warfare, and Army officers are now surveying this work in the foreign field with members of our staff. Even this work, I am sorry to report, was held up by Mr. Jones in the late summer of 1942, some nine months after Pearl Harbor.

Discussing purchases of cinchona bark in Latin America, Mr. Wallace drew this conclusion:—

'The Reconstruction Finance Corporation thus held up the vital quinine program while it objected to the "tone" of our letters, mislaid papers, forgot about offers, and handpicked its suppliers from the "right kinds of people," instead of making a desperate fight to buy every pound of cinchona bark it could locate from any source whatsoever, regardless of the financial risks involved.

Mr. Wallace also informed the committee that there had been delays in RFC purchases of such strategic materials as beryl ore, castor seeds, cobalt, corundum, palm oil, flax fiber, jute, sisal, tantalite, zirconium and fats and oils. On fats and oils, the Vice-president commented:—

For all practical purposes, however, virtually nothing was done by Mr. Jones to build a government stockpile of fats and oils even after Pearl Harbor, when the Japs were conquering the Far East, from which we had been getting tremendous supplies."

—O-P-D—

Allied Chemical Widens Research Activities

—Continued from page 7

step now, an interim plan involving temporary facilities has been developed. A commercial building in Morristown has been leased and is being altered and equipped to accommodate a small staff. It is expected the building will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

The Allied organization comprises the following principal operating groups:—The Barrett Division, General Chemical Company, National Aniline Division, Semet-Solvay Company and the Solvay Process Company. The fields of activity within Allied include coaltar products and related materials, acids and heavy chemicals, dyestuffs and intermediates, coke and by-products, alkalies, chlorine, synthetic ammonia and nitrates. A number of plants have been erected and are being operated by Allied subsidiaries for the account of the Federal government.

—O-P-D—

Wildroot Co. Promotes Ritchie and Maurer

Albert E. Ritchie, former merchandise manager of the Wildroot Company, hair preparation manufacturer, Buffalo, has been promoted to sales manager of the organization, and J. Ward Maurer, who has been advertising manager, has been advanced to the newly created post of manager of advertising and merchandising, taking over the merchandising duties of Mr. Ritchie.

Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

855th Instalment **("Where You Can Sell")**

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(Parenthetic figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Chiaseed Oilcake

Animal Husbandry

As a cattle food

Fertilizer

As a fertilizer

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer mixtures

2:4:6-Collidin

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental purposes

2:4 Lutidin

(Dimethylpyridin)

Chemical

Organic chemical offering following properties—
- Freezing point, below 60° C.
- Boiling point, 158.3° C.
- Specific gravity, .927 (25° C./4° C.)
- Colorless liquid
- Soluble in water (to about 15 percent)
- Very soluble in most organic solvents, such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers

Suggested as starting point in making—
- Pharmaceutical chemicals and other synthetic organics

Dye

Suggested as starting point in making—
- Dyestuffs

Magnesium Pyrophosphate

Ceramic

Suggested as constituent of—
- Enamels
- Porcelains

Chemical

New chemical, available for experimental research, offering the following properties—
- Insoluble in water
- Melting point, 1383° C.
- Soluble in acids
- White, crystalline powder

Quinolin

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Chemical

Extraction agent in making—
- Chemicals
- Drugs

Process material in making—
- Nicotinic acid

Reaction medium in making—
- Chemicals
- Drugs

2-Parabromobenzenesulphonamido-4-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 517272) as therapeutically useful new compound

Tri-isopropanolamine Decoate

Chemical

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Textile lubricants in emulsified form

Cosmetic

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified cosmetics

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Claimed as—
- Slightly superior emulsifying agent to the corresponding triethanolamine salt

Claimed as powerful emulsifier for—
- Fats
- Waxes
- Oils

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified boring oils
- Emulsified drilling oils
- Emulsified fat-splitting preparations
- Emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils
- Emulsified preparations of natural or synthetic waxes
- Emulsified sulphonated oils
- Emulsified wire-drawing oils
- Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils

Leather

Suggested dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for softening hides
- Emulsified dressing compositions
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Suggested dispersing agent in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form
- Emulsified furniture polishes
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles
- Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Petroleum

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified mineral oils
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates
- Various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils

Soap

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes
- Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions containing soap
- Emulsified textile soaps

Textile

Finishing

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified washing compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified waxing compositions

Manufacturing

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off silks
- Emulsified baths for soaking silks
- Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool
- Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of **5167** *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* **$10**

Aniline Salt
Bicarbonate of Soda
Cresylic Acid
Formaldehyde
Glucose 44/45° Bé

Phosphoric Acid
Soda Ash
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Perborate
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MURIATIC ACID
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SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Industrial Chemical Production at Capacity Level—Heavy Tonnage Taken for Lend Lease—Export Demand Active

Capacity production was necessary to satisfy the demand for most of the industrial chemicals last week. Output experienced slight delays owing to the lack of sufficient manpower and the continued shortage of suitable containers. It took a lot of slack cooperage and burlap to move the country's production and there is as definite shortage of both at the present time. Paper containers are being utilized to a vast extent where suitable, but producers have requested consumers to accept bulk goods for such items as soda ash wherever possible.

An enormous tonnage of various heavy chemicals has been taken out of the market for lend-lease. Aside from this, export demand has increased with the spread broadening. At intervals, the inability to locate spot material has resulted in the duplication of orders. This condition had a tendency to inflate demand and artificially created a larger inquiry than actually existed. Such conditions cannot be construed as entirely healthy, as they give the impression of an exaggerated buying movement.

As long as the government purchases for lend-lease and civilian export buying continues to broaden, their is bound to be a limit on spot supplies. All during the past month warehouse shelves have been kept relatively clean through these double-barrel operations and the outlook is confused regarding the time of any definite improvement. Some buyers are applying Sherman's famous saying to the present export situation.

Recent changes in the order of allocations have caused slight delays in the shipment of chlorates. When the new system gets in operation the movement will resume its normal condition.

Oxalic acid remained in a tight position for immediate and prompt shipments. The government has used a lot of this chemical. Some producers are sold ahead until September.

Export demand for soda caustic remained active. The inquiry for Mexico and South America seemed to be broader. Soda ash which was bought heavily at the beginning of the month was not as active for export as caustic at the close.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 88.1 in the week ended June 26, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.5 in the previous week and 84.5 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Chloride. — Consuming inquiries were of relatively light dimensions during the week. Small lots commanded the most attention and supplies seemed ample to meet requirements.

Bleaching Powder.—Supplies about equal to demand. Shipments regulated by allocation orders. Inquiries reached the market in good volume.

Calcium Chloride.—Some improvement in demand for dust proofing areas. Sales involved larger dimensions. Supplies sufficient to meet current wants.

Fluorspar. — Approximate increase of $5 a ton in maximum prices for all grades was announced by WPB. News item appears elsewhere in this issue.

Olivine.—Sales reported for shipment to middle west points for lining steel furnaces. Local demand relatively quiet.

Phosphorus. — Producers experienced heavy demand for this material. Expected that allocation of soda phosphate well help supply situation. Container scarcity reported serious. Market tight for phosphorus and all compounds at the close.

Potash Caustic. — Consuming demand continued along satisfactory lines. Container situation did not improve and this combined with labor shortage had a tendency to delay shipments.

Potash Chlorate.—Shipments have been delayed slightly owing to the new order of allocations and of getting the new system of operations running smoothly. A heavy demand developed for war industries and the call from this direction showed a tendency to expand.

Soda Ash.—Capacity production reported. Shipments slightly delayed due to container scarcity and labor shortage. Barrel containers have been almost eliminated and there is a definite scarcity of burlap. Paper containers used extensively. Suggested in producing quarters that consumers take goods in bulk where possible.

Soda Caustic.—Considerable quantities of solid taken for lend lease. Spot market remained in short supply. Export demand was active with some duplication of inquiries having a tendency to inflate demand. Most export orders were for immediate shipment. Container and manpower shortage having a tendency to slightly delay domestic shipments.

Strontium Carbonate.—Pure 98 percent was obtainable on the basis of 23c. a pound in car lots and at 27c. for ton lots. Technical 90 percent was offered at 14c. a pound for 5 tons and upward.

Strontium Chloride.—Technical sold in ton lots at 22c. a pound.

Strontium Oxalate.—A prominent seller offered ton lots on the basis of 37¼c. a pound.

Strontium Sulphate.—The natural grade, minimum 92 percent pure, air-floated could be purchased at $52 a ton in car lots.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acids

Acetic.—Producers experienced difficulty in securing sufficient basic material to satisfy a broadening demand for acid. Shipments to war industries kept stocks low and most of the material available was required for the manufacture of acetic anhydride. Market closed definitely tight.

Chromic. — Consuming interest continued active. Inquiry mostly for rustproof and electroplating requirements. Position steady with a tendency to tighten.

Formic. — General movement reported slow. Day to day buying about the best that can be noted. Prices were unchanged.

Muriatic.—Inquiry for home and export remained active. The combined call for this acid absorbed output and spot supplies were relatively tight.

Oxalic.—Buying situation was unsettled. Supplies for immediate or prompt shipment were scarce. Production was mostly taken for war industries.

Sulphuric.—Consuming inquiry was active and a maintenance of heavy shipments seemed assured. Aside from war plants, a substantial increase in the production of superphosphate should greatly stimulate the movement in that direction.

Baltimore, July 2:—Production of sulphuric acid is proceeding on a scale that satisfies government needs and leaves an

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

35 OPD—7-5-1943

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
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Another Pittsberg Product
METHYL BROMIDE
A highly effective fumigant with many applications; grain, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, etc.
We invite your inquiry on other chemicals
MANUFACTURED BY
PITTSBERG CHEMICAL CO.
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SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
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BARIUM CHLORIDE
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BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

CRESYLIC ACID
Authorized Distributors for the Defense Supply Corporation
AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephones: AShland 4-2265 and 4-2266

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida
W. B. LAWSON, INC. (Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation)
Sales Agents — UNION COMMERCE BUILDING — CLEVELAND, O.

METOL
Sole Licensee Registered Trade Mark
TANNIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

Stauffer
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULPHUR • SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

Oldbury
Electro-Chemical
Company

SODIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
•

THE sale and distribution of the chemicals listed above are covered by General Preference Order M-171. Our New York Office will be pleased to advise customers regarding the Preference Order, and furnish the necessary forms.

•

Plant and Main Office:
Niagara Falls, New York

New York Office:
22 East 40th Street, New York City

excess for agricultural and other purposes. In fact, a gain in orders would be welcome. All of the plants in Baltimore area are running to schedule and making deliveries as desired. Trading is at ceilings, which remain at top figures realized in March of last year. There is no actual uniformity of price, though the prevailing differences do not vary greatly. The labor problem is unchanged, with virtually all producers employing women for some of the work.

Insecticides

General distribution was well underway with sales showing seasonal improvement. War Food Administration has issued Order No. 13 limiting rotenone insecticides for protection of crops and animals to those uses where they will contribute the most to food production. WPB will continue allocations of unprocessed rotenone to manufacturers in accordance with above order. Office of War Information has prohibited delivery of fuel oil for weed control purposes anywhere in United States.

Calcium Arsenate.—Buying interest remained active. Supplies not excessive but sufficient to meet demand.

Lead Arsenate. — Seasonal demand combined with moderate export buying kept market fairly active.

Nicotine Sulphate. — Moderate expansion in buying interest. Small lot sales predominated. Supply situation satisfactory.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Demand kept in excess of supply. Producers unable to secure sufficient basic material. Department of Agriculture advises using this chemical as a fumigant for ant colonies.

Paris Green. — Light trading featured the market. Buyers satisfied to operate where necessity required with inquiry a little broader at the close.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

substitutes. How effective are they? Have they or can they be improved by research? Can they be turned out in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of all our Allies when supplies of quinine are gone?

Bogus Questionnaires

Some government bureaus and agencies are still sending unauthorized questionnaires to industry in spite of the law that says such requests for information must channel through and be approved by the Bureau of the Budget. So, the Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires, a group of trade and business organization representatives aiding the bureau in passing on the forms, is urging businessmen to let it know immediately when they receive a questionnaire without the budget bureau symbol.

Apparently some businessmen hold back protesting because they fea- their protests will get back to the sender of the questionnaire who might cause trouble for him. Such is not the case, the committee says, no disclosure of the person or organization making the complaint will be made if the protestant wants to remain anonymous. Also, if the questionnaires, even though authorized by the budget bureau, are particularly burdensome, they too should be protested.

The questionnaire advisory committee is located at 1615 H street, N. W., Washington.

—O-P-D—

Maher & Co. Buys Building

John Maher & Co., industrial chemicals, Houston, Tex., has purchased the building at 1115 Silver street, Houston, Tex., in which the business has been housed. The building has 40,000 square feet of ground space and 30,000 square feet of warehouse space. The warehouse is being equipped with electric conveyors for loading and unloading freight cars.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Novelties Corporation, Cincinnati, O., has changed its name to Vejin, Inc.

When you need:
NICOTINE ALKALOID
95% 97% 99%
MANGANESE SULPHATE
All Grades
TOBACCO MULCH
Sterilized
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INQUIRE
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LIQUID Methyl Chloride BY ANSUL
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MARINETTE, WISCONSIN
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LIQUID Sulphur Dioxide BY ANSUL
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FOR CHEMICAL PURPOSES
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Representing the "Who's Who" of Chemical Industry
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A COMPLETE LINE OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
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• Detroit Office—2252 Glynn Court
• Cleveland Office—Union Commerce Building
• Cincinnati Dist.—Covington Trust Building, Covington, Ky.

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(Red Prussiate of Potash)

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HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

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RED AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE

DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
247 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

FORMIC ACID

85% AND 90% STRENGTHS

Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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ACE BRAND

Let us take care of your CHARCOAL requirements. Finest Quality—kiln burned. Prepared in three forms: FORKED LUMP, GRANULAR or POWDERED. Write for prices and samples.

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ALABAMA CHARCOAL COMPANY
Division of THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.
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IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY
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Chloride of Lime

(Bleaching Powder)

Domestic and Export Inquiries Invited

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

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EPSOM SALT

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Stock Food Grades

from the only Epsom Salt Plant in the Southeast

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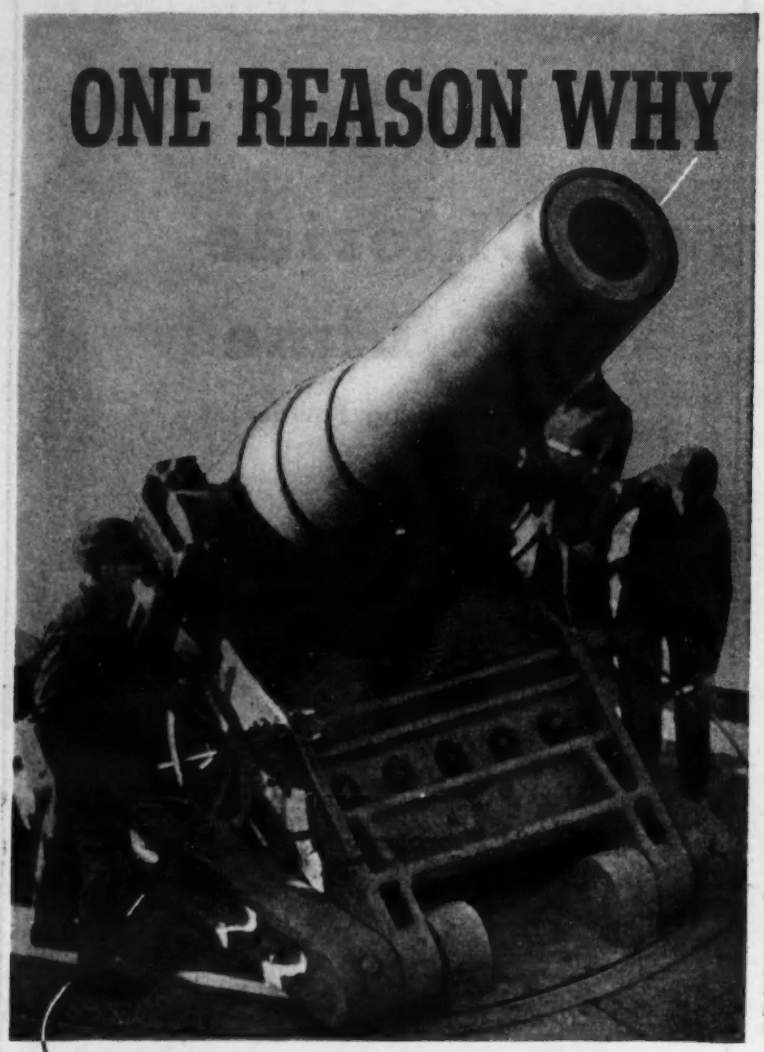

deliveries of BENZOL are curtailed . . .

Benzol, an essential ingredient of dyes, cements and stains, is now vitally needed in the manufacture of Tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, aviation fuel and phenolic plastics. Like many another coal-tar chemical for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Benzol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Curtailment of Coaltar Recovery at Cokeovens, Resulting From Miners' Strike, Reflected Only Slightly in Already Tight Market

Interest in the market for coaltar chemicals last week was centered on the developments of the coal strike, and the industry meeting called by the Office of Price Administration for the purpose of establishing a specific dollars and cents price for crude coaltars. Price changes were negligible.

From a supply standpoint, the position of the various coaltar basic products reveals little change, with the possible exception that the supplies appeared slightly tighter. The supply situation, however, has been relieved to an extent by the influx of petroleum-base products. Reports from the coal producing centers indicated that the back-to-work movement was gathering momentum daily. Steel mill operations for the week beginning June 28 were estimated at 90.3 percent of capacity, the lowest rate since June 30, 1941, according to the Iron and Steel Institute.

With 83 percent of the bituminous coal miners back at work, although only 38 percent of the anthracite miners have returned to the pits, it is obvious that the shrinkage in soft coal production for last week, which recorded a drop from 12,000,000 tons mined in the previous week to 4,000,000 tons, and an expected continuance of this below-par output for a week or two to come will find further reflection in the yield of coke and coaltar.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—No change noted in market position over past week. Needs for aviation gasoline and for synthetic rubber remain heavy. Material under WPB allocation control. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 3,590,110 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Demand unchanged from recent levels. Supply situation tight. Prices same. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 14,013,010 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities taking material in good volume with agricultural users also active in market. No change in quotations. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 741,184 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—No new features in tight market.

Naphthalene.—Position strong. WPB allocations govern crude transactions. No price movements. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 1,563,435 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War needs for material in large volume. Lend-lease shipments heavy. Supplies for intermediates continue tight. No alterations in price schedules. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 208,458 pounds of phenol.

Pitch.—New developments lacking. Quotations show no change.

Tar Acid Oil.—WPB allocations rule. Prices unchanged.

Toluol.—Heavy war and related needs hold market tight. Takings for explosives manufacture in large volume. Price situation firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 718,022 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Little change noted in market conditions. Cooperation on part of petroleum xylol producers has been of some assistance but this coaltar product remains very tight. WPB allocations rule. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 26 indicate production from that source of 162,134 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 2.—Business in coaltar bases is quiet, but pressure from buyers for various grades of material continues to comprise a determining element in the market by absorbing all the material that is available, as well as potentially absorbing more than is available. Benzol remains in good call. Inquiries are active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are: Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Good demand. Prices unaltered.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market position. Quotations show no alterations.

Cyclohexanone.—Good demand from normal consuming quarters. Prices steady.

Methylcyclohexanone.—Demand remains active. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Material remains in tight supply. Quotations show no change.

Benzoic, Technical. — Market tone strong. New features lacking.

Betaoxynaphthoic. — Production slowed down by transfer of workmen to plants making betanaphthol. Price structure firm.

Broenner's.—Demand fairly active. Prices same.

Cleve's. — Demand active with no changes in quotations.

Fumaric.—Supply situation remains tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Gamma.—Material in fair to good call. Prices unaltered.

Laurent's. — Consumer's needs at rather good level. Undertone firm.

Maleic.—No new developments in tight market.

Malic.—Good interest against tight supplies. Tone unaltered.

Picramic.—Demand active. Supplies light. Price schedules confirmed.

Picric.—Quotations unaltered. Export inquiries continue to be noted but with the market bare of new offerings, little business is expected to result, unless high preference ratings are forthcoming with the orders.

Salicylic. — Supplies tight. Market undertone firm.

Sulphanilic. — Inquiry good. Supplies tight. No movements pricewise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Call continues active. Quotations unchanged.

Alphanaphthylamine.—No new features. Prices unaltered.

Anilin. — WPB allocations govern transactions. No change in price schedules.

Anthraquinone. — Market position unaltered. New developments lacking.

Benzaldehyde. — Supplies tight. Prices show no change.

Benzidin Base.—Material in active demand. Quotations unaltered.

Benzoyl Chloride.—No change in

Current prices on coaltar chemicals are given in the alphabeticad list of prices beginning on page 9

level of consumer's interest. Quotations same.

Betanaphthol.—Tone firm. Supplies remain short.

Betanaphtholamine.—No change in demand and supply conditions. Quotations steady.

Diethylanilin.—No new features in tight market.

Dimethylanilin.—Supplies continue tight. Demand unchanged from recent levels. Prices same.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Position remains very tight. Quotations strong.

Dinitrotoluene. — Supplies very short. Tone firm.

Diphenyl. — Consumers showing steady interest. Prices unaltered.

Diphenylamine.—Inquiry good. Supply situation tight. Prices firm.

G Salt.—Requirements in good volume. Quotations steady.

Metanitroanilin. — Supplies limited. Prices strong.

Metaparatoluidin.—WPB allocations rule. Prices show no alterations.

Metaphenylenediamine.—WPB allocations rule. Prices steady.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices unaltered.

Monochlorobenzene. — War needs calling for heavier production and more extensive output is resulting from amplification of the chlorinated process. Prices unchanged.

Nitrobenzene.—Position tight. Quotations confirmed.

Nitronaphthalene.—No change in demand and supply conditions. Market undertone strong.

Orthocresol.—Material in tight supply. Prices steady.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Supplies continue tight due to raw material situation. Prices same.

Orthonitrophenol.—Supplies short. Price schedules confirmed.

Orthonitrotoluene.—Raw materials short. Market position remains tight.

Parachlorophenol.—No new features. Price schedules confirmed.

Paranisidin.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations unaltered.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Supplies continue tight. Shortage of manpower in plants engaged in making this intermediate now held responsible for most of the pinch, as the workmen are urgently required in the production of betanaphthol and are being taken off this derivative in order to swell output of the latter.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies easy due to tight glycerin situation. Phthalic is combined with glycerin in the manufacture of alkyd resins. Prices rule unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

Little change was noted in the market for coaltar colors over the past week. Needs for dyes for civilian textile operations continued approximately at recent levels and there were no alterations in price schedules. The call for dyes for other than textile uses was again routine.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Ammoniating Equipment Plea Denied

—Continued from page 7

sible to provide their own ammoniating equipment. (3) That for the present solid ammonium nitrate may be used without restriction for mixing or direct application. (4) That all ammonium nitrate, as well as all other forms of inorganic nitrogen, regardless of source, be subject to allocation by WPB. (5) That provision be made in the immediate future for the importation of 1,000,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda.

Following the meeting, WFA reported, after conference with interested WPB officials, that recommendations 2, 3, 4, 5 were accepted without reservation or qualification. Recommendation No. 1 cannot be accepted, primarily because it involves the allocation of scarce materials which are not under the control of WFA or the directly interested groups in WPB.

—O-P-D—

Feldspar Output Off

Sales of crude feldspar in 1942 totaled 307,823 long tons, as compared with 338,860 long tons for 1941. Ground feldspar sold by merchant mills in 1942 totaled 327,786 short tons compared with 354,417 short tons in 1941.

—O-P-D—

E. L. Feiniger has been appointed manager of the resin and insulation material division, a newly created section of the appliance and merchandise department of General Electric Company.

Fats, Oils Stockpiling In Government Plans

—Continued from page 3

Certain marine engines require rapeseed oil as a lubricant.

Sperm oil is used as a special lubricant for airplane engines (allowing the "cold" breaking in of motors), in the rifling of gun barrels, and as a high pressure smokeless lubricant in diesel engines.

One would think, in view of the critical military urgency of going out to get these imported raw materials, that Mr. Jones would have moved aggressively to build government stockpiles of these fats and oils, and yet here are the facts:—

Progress of Stockpiling

In October, 1941, the Office of Production Management recommended to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the purchase of approximately 30,000 long-tons of various types of fats and oils from foreign sources. In November this total was increased to 208,571 long-tons; in January, 1942, to 308,571 tons; in February to 317,499 tons. (The total has, since April 13, 1942, been increased much beyond this last figure.)

As of April 13, 1942, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had purchased (according to the best information we have) only 2,200 long tons (rapeseed oil); none had arrived in this country. The purchases were all spot; no development program had been even devised. There may be a minor error in this particular figure due to the inadequate commodity accounting records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but we believe the figure to be substantially accurate. For all practical purposes, however, virtually nothing was done by Mr. Jones to build a government stockpile of fats and oils, even after Pearl Harbor, when the Japs were conquering the Far East from which we had been getting tremendous supplies.

The Board of Economic Warfare, shortly after it was given its responsibility in the import field, on April 13, 1942, shifted the financing of the fats and oils program to the Commodity Credit Corporation, but retained general administration of it.

As of December 31, 1942:—

(1) 276,622 tons of foreign fats and oils had been bought on a spot purchase basis.

(2) The Board of Economic Warfare had negotiated and the Commodity Credit Corporation had entered into development and long term purchase contracts calling for the delivery of 500,000 tons. Several additional development contracts beyond this total were subsequently negotiated.

(3) The private import trade, dealing in fats and oils, which was threatened with extinction because of distortions in the world price structure, was organized into the Emergency Group for Foreign Vegetable Oils, Fats and Oil-Bearing Materials, and its services made use of as an integrated part of the program.

(4) Agreements for joint purchasing were made with the British and Canadians, eliminating competitive buying and resulting in a substantial reduction in the prices paid for a number of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials.

Palm Oil

Since there is no adequate substitute for palm oil, which is used in the manufacture of tin plate, I desire to call special attention to it.

On October 20, 1941, the Office of Production Management recommended to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the purchase of 30,000 long-tons of palm oil.

As of April 13, 1942, none had been purchased.

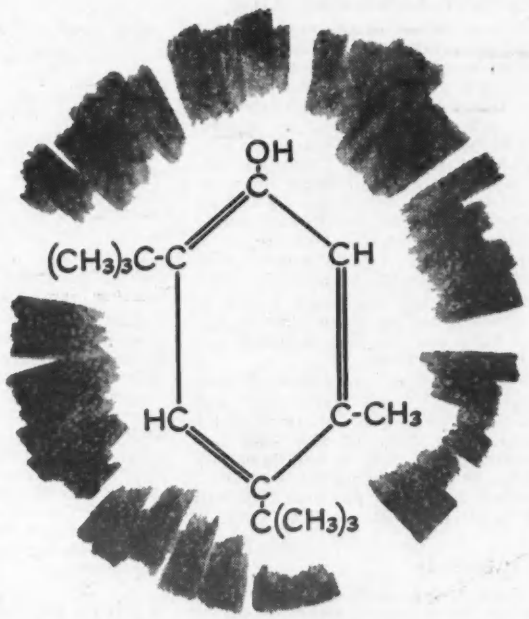
As of December 31, 1942, purchases (spot) totaled 23,928 long-tons. This took place under Board of Economic Warfare directives.

—O-P-D—

Chrome Chemicals Plant Nears Completion

The new factory being erected in Australia by Chrome Chemicals Pty. Ltd. is nearing completion and the installation of plant has begun, the Australian press reports. All chromium products will be manufactured, among them soda bichromate and chromium sulphate for the textile industry, and production is expected to start soon. Most of the factory's output will be used in finished materials for the war effort. This project is another development in Australia's efforts to produce locally materials formerly imported.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

IT'S *Your* PROBLEM THAT COUNTS

AT *Imperial*

FROM test-tube to finished pigment every check and crosscheck is aimed at assuring results for you, Even today that's one thing you can be sure about.

IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION

Pigment Color Division GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

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Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers Cheered by Vision of Linseed Oil Relief and Also Authorization to Retain Savings on New Formulations

Although approximately 75 percent of the current buying movement in paint, varnish and lacquer materials is now attributable to the unabated purchasing operations of the procurement agencies of the Army, Navy and lend-lease bureaus, producers, importers and processors of these materials are continuing to book some fairly sizable orders for lead, zinc and titanium pigments, iron blues, chrome and other dry and chemical colors, varnish gums and glues on non-military accounts as the paint mixers and varnish makers enter upon the preparation of their ready for immediate application products for the Fall season during the Summer lull in the merchandising of these finished products for protective coatings of privately-owned residences and business buildings.

In the midst of their perplexities arising from difficulties in obtaining permission to use in their entirety even the relatively small quantities of linseed oil now in their possession in the form of straight oil or that in combination with other paint mixture ingredients, these paint manufacturers have received two highly cheering bits of information which they hope will eventually compensate them for all the trouble to which they have been put in devising new and approved economical formulations and in observing the provisions of inventory order FDO 57, compelling them, if they hold 240,000 pounds or more of this oil in any form to reserve 25 percent of their inventories, file reports thereon and offer this 25 percent to the Food Distribution Administration, for its acceptance or rejection, before using any part of their inventories in their own operations.

Though now held down in their use of linseed oil to approximately 30 percent of their 1941-1942 consumption, these manufacturers have been informed that a considerable measure of relief is close at hand, in that the domestic crop of flaxseed, which Northwest crop observers now estimate as a bumper yield, promising a total of 60,000,000 bushels, will be harvested and processed in August and September while shipments of the oil from Argentina totaling the equivalent of 15,000 tons are due to arrive in this country within the three ensuing months, with half a million pounds more scheduled to reach here later in the year.

The other pleasing development has come in the form of WPB conservation order M-332, permitting paint makers making changes in their formulations, which economize on the use of linseed and fish oils and thereby slightly lower the cost, to retain the small savings so effected by continuing the former pricing of such products.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Further easing of the metallic lead situation, insofar as non-military users are concerned, has just been effected through a waiver by the War Production Board of inventory restrictions on this metal, so that it may be moved, this month and next month, from production and existing stockpiles into consumer channels in larger quantity. WPB has taken this action by issuing conservation order M-161, in order to facilitate the movement of the metal over crowded transportation lines during the months of lightest traffic.

Prices of pig lead have remained unchanged for the week June 25-July 2 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The supply of metallic zinc continues very limited and under strict allocation control but there is still a plentiful quantity of zinc ores and concentrates. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week June 25-July 2 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Despite the continued restrictions on the use of linseed and other drying oils, resulting in an acute and constantly growing shortage of these vehicles for paint pigments, there has been a sizable buying movement in lead, zinc and titanium pigments during the greater part of the past month. Latterly, however, dealers have constituted the only steady purchasers, outside government procurement agencies, as paint makers have put off the bulk of their buying of these supplies for another month, when they will have to get well under way with their Fall mixing operations.

Blue Lead.—Only moderate quantities are now being bought by paint manufacturers but the market continues strong.

Lead Titanate.—Continues in fair request. Tone firm.

Litharge. — Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Buying on war production account continues to reach large proportions. Tone strong.

Orange Mineral. — Moving slowly and in only light volume. Still under GMPR pricing but expected to be placed under an OPA order establishing a special price ceiling for it before long.

Red Lead. — In unabated demand from war production interests.

Titanium Dioxide. — Continues in fair request. Sales for last month about equal to those for May. Tone firm.

Talc.—Shipments gradually catching up with orders. New York State producers now able to make deliveries within a fortnight after receipt of orders. Market strong.

White Lead. — War agencies still making extensive purchases. Civilian business seasonally diminishing.

Zinc Oxides. — French process in good call but restricted in movement by necessity for presentation of priority ratings. American process continues active, with the government agencies the largest purchasers but with the synthetic rubber makers and paint manufacturers also taking sizable lots. Because of the restrictions on the use of linseed oil, the demand for leaded grades has been somewhat reduced of late, but the available supply continues adequate for all current requirements.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Business in both Canadian and domestic materials is quieting down seasonally but the market tone is still holding firm.

Barytes.—Moving in routine fashion into consuming channels.

Charcoal.—In view of the continued high cost of basic materials and the comparatively low level of prices for

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

the finished product used in the paint industry, producers are generally limiting their operations to filling only priority orders which they cannot decline to accept.

China Clay.—In light inquiry and fairly liberal supply.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Only a small movement is being recorded in this material.

Graphite.—Still in fair request. Prices well maintained at levels recently fixed by OPA.

Gypsum.—Only a routine business is now being reported in this material.

Mica.—Continues in good demand, with processors of the paint grades, especially the wet-ground kinds, keeping pace with orders. There is also a fair call for the dry-ground grades. Prices of all the paint descriptions well maintained at the recently established levels. Included in the latest importations of strategic descriptions were 54 cases of block mica.

Dry Colors

Bone Blacks. — Moving somewhat more briskly into consuming channels.

Carbon Blacks.—With the expansion of synthetic rubber production operations, takings of furnace blacks keep increasing and plant capacities for these soft carbons are being enlarged to take care of the mounting requirements on this score. Sales of all kinds are running well ahead of those for recent months.

Chrome Colors.—Navy and other government procurement agencies continue buying extensively of zinc yellow and the purchasing operations of war production contractors in chrome green are also reaching sizable and steadily increasing proportions.

Iron Blues.—A brisk demand is reported for these colors.

Lithol Toners.—In moderate request.

Mercuric Oxide.—Moving slowly at unchanged prices.

Vermilions. — Showing slightly greater activity. Prices well maintained for both quicksilver and American grades.

Driers

With the demand for stearates reaching larger proportions daily, producers of aluminum, zinc, magnesium and calcium descriptions are experiencing some difficulty in filling all requirements. Notwithstanding the tightness of the stearic acid market, most of these interests are fully prepared to supply the normal needs of their customers. Inquiry for palmitates is slowly diminishing.

There continues, however, a steady call for resinates and lineoleates and also for linoresinates to replace metal naphthanates which, though still under allocation control, are yet obtainable for end-use of "driers for protective coatings" and are expected to be freed of virtually all restrictions within the relatively near future.

Lacquer Materials

Although there has latterly been some improvement in the availability of nitrocellulose, inasmuch as soluble nitrocellulose may now be obtained in the open market without special authorization, virtually all of the commonly employed solvents continue in exceedingly short supply, chiefly because of the establishment by OPA of ceilings on finished products in which the cost of materials has been advanced and also because of increasing demands for acetic acid and delays in making ready new production facilities.

Butyl Acetate.—Supply situation is tightening further, as a result of shortage in acetic acid. Normal and secondary butyl acetate still under WPB allocation control. Prices on normal continue under individual OPA ceiling.

Butyl Alcohol.—OPA has granted greater leeway to producers in the matter of price adjustment for this lacquer solvent, when made from grain, whereby they have been permitted after July 1 to deliver it at the price in effect at the time of delivery, subject to upward revision in accordance with any action that OPA may take to adjust price ceilings, in the event of advances in the costs of grain above the levels anticipated when these ceilings were initially established. This ruling is seemingly in line with that made in ethyl alcohol, whereby subsidies have been granted, effective July 1, with the Defense Supplies Corporation buying this alcohol, when made from high-cost grain, and selling it to suppliers at OPA ceiling prices. Otherwise, normal prices for this solvent remain under OPA ceilings and the supply continues subject to WPB's amended General Preference Order M-159.

Cellulose Acetate.—Producing plants operating at full capacity but bulk of available supply being distributed for war production purposes, with only a minimum quantity allowed for essential civilian requirements, under the terms of conservation order M-326. Authorization can be obtained only when favorable action is accorded to applications made on forms PD-600 and PD-602, defining end-uses.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for naval stores had a generally firm tone last week. Price changes were narrow as a rule, but at times the tendency of rosin was upward. Primary offerings were light or moderate. The movement from the woods has increased to some extent recently but considerable of the fresh arrivals continue to move into the government stockpile. The consumption of rosin in war industries is said to be increasing and it is contended by some that this will become more noticeable in the not distant future. The movement of turpentine into consuming channels also appeared to be holding up rather well. New civilian business in both rosin and turpentine last week, however, was apparently quiet as usual at this season. It was announced from Washington that, effective June 30, stabilized rosin has been placed under allocation by the government. Details of this order will be found in another column.

Turpentine. — Business in the local market last week continued along the same rather narrow lines noted in recent preceding weeks, many consumers and dealers still being disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs.

Savannah, July 2.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	66½	3,300	104	134	27,000
Tuesday	66½	1,300	359	...	27,359
Wednesday.	66½	1,450	253	4	27,609
Thursday...	66½	1,100	131	4	27,735
Friday ...	66½	600	123	...	27,858

* No trading.

Chicago, July 2.—Rumors are increasing that shipments of turpentine in drums will be restricted or prohibited. Five-drum lots, 78c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 83c.; single drums, 81c.; single barrels, 86c.

Rosin.—Developments in the primary center were reflected in a firm tone here. Business quiet. The Dominican Republic's import tax on rosin has been increased from 5c. per gross kilogram to 10c., according to Dominican law No. 273 of May 4, 1943.

Savannah, July 2.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.77	$2.78	$2.78	$2.80	$2.78
D	...	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.08
E	...	3.46	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.48
F	...	3.48	3.50	3.51	3.50	3.50
G	...	3.59	3.58	3.59	3.59	3.58
H	...	3.59	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.59
I	...	3.60	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.60
K	...	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.76
M	...	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.80	3.78
N	...	3.80	3.80	3.82	3.82	3.81
WG	...	3.88	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.90
WW	...	4.29	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.31
X	...	4.29	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.31
		Barrels				
Sales	...	543	326	595	496	262
Receipts.	...	183	722	528	436	335
Shipments	...	...	235	401	400	488
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	81,884

* No trading.

Chicago, July 2.—Rosin trade routine. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.53 per 100 pounds net; G, $5.34; M, $5.52; W.W., $6.07.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Steady demand from local and other consumers and dealers. Spot stocks light. Market firm.

Tar. — Inquiry continued active. Some producers sold well ahead. Tone firm.

Tar Oil.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels in various industries.

Shellac

Conditions in the shellac market continue without change. A certain monotony prevailed. has within the

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past week, this being the result of no shellac being available for sale except under government authorization and according to government allocation orders, priority orders, and the like. Since there is nothing available for open market trading, to describe the market as firm or otherwise would mean little or nothing. But it is certain that, were shellac available on an uncontrolled basis of sale and delivery, there would be plenty of business on the desks of the leading suppliers of this war victim.

Synthetic Resins

With virtually all the important raw materials employed in making synthetic resins under strict allocation control, the market for these finished products is becoming tighter daily. The allocations granted on the raw materials are made only on the presentation of evidence of permissible end-uses and these authorized end-uses determine not only the flow of the finished products to consumers but also that of the raw materials to the manufacturers.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—The paint industry is having recourse to specially treated asphalt gums to replace other paint materials. There is still a marked and increasing scarcity of most of the gums of foreign origin but substitutes for these are generally being found.

Copal.—Varnish makers are buying a little more freely of Congo gum, though still limited in their purchases to sixty days' inventory restrictions. Purchasing of these natural resins for government account, to take the place of many of the most difficult-to-produce synthetic resins, is also noted as slowly but surely increasing.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With producers of powdered skim milk still holding a substantial price advantage over casein processors in bidding for skim milk, domestic producers of both acid and rennet casein continue reluctant to expand their output substantially while the OPA price ceilings remain around 24 cents and 25¼ cents per pound, respectively.

Some relief from the oppressive supply situation, however, is looming on the horizon in the recent issuance by government authorities of permits for the importation of 2,000 additional tons from Argentina and the growing belief that much larger amounts will soon be allowed to come into the United States from that South American country wherein current stocks are estimated at from 11,000 to 15,000 tons and where the new flush production starts in October and reaches its height in the two concluding months of the year.

—O-P-D—

Snell Adds to Staff

Increased activity in research in the rubber and plastic department of Foster D. Snell, Inc., has required the addition of three new members to its staff. The new members are Irving Merdinger, formerly with U. S. Rubber Company; Madlyn M. Sheldrick, B. S., Brooklyn College, and Asher Wollison, B. S., recent graduate of the College of the City of New York. Agatina Carbonaro, formerly with the Arabol Manufacturing Company, is now a member of the analytical staff.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Fuel oil delivery for weed control purposes anywhere in the United States is prohibited.

Scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association is revising its list of Federal paint specifications.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, has developed a synthetic rubber sponge which will stay soft and compressible at 40 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

Melvin H. Baker, president of the National Gypsum Company, will speak at the luncheon meeting of the Sales Executives Club of New York, July 6, in the Hotel Roosevelt, this city.

Celotex Corporation has named Chris L. Christensen, former dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, vice-president in charge of post-war development.

Paint Production In Canada Reported

The value of paints, pigments and varnishes manufactured in Canada in 1942 has been reported as $45,252,587. Output in 1941 was valued at $40,183,625. Materials used in 1942 amounted to $23,910,591, against $21,495,598 in 1941. The number of plants, ninety-four, remained unchanged.

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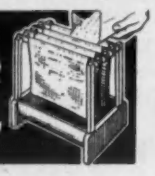
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Dyestuffs, Leather and Textile Chemicals

No Lasting Relief From Cornstarch Shortage Through WFA's Requisitioning of Warehoused Corn—Recourse to Other Starches

Despite the recent prompt action of the War Food Administration in requisitioning all the stocks of corn remaining in terminal elevators, in an effort to keep the corn processing industry adequately supplied and to checkmate growers intent upon withholding it for a higher price ceiling, the situation in the market for cornstarch has grown steadily worse within the past week. There now seems to be little or no chance for lasting improvement without recourse to the inflationary tactics of authorizing sharp advances in the prices of this cereal and commensurate markups of virtually all corn products. For, it has been shown that, with the corn supplies thus requisitioned constituting only 20 percent of the 20,000,000 bushels originally believed to have been commandeered, the stocks thus secured by the War Administration through the financing of the Commodity Credit Corporation would not suffice to enable the three recently shutdown processing plants to resume operations for more than a fortnight and could not prevent such additional plant closures as would spell a complete cessation of manufacturing throughout the corn refining industry. With not more than 4,000,000 bushels of corn thus procured for distribution among the country's corn syrup, corn sugar, cornstarch and dry cereal processing plants and Eastern livestock feeders and with those engaged in war work especially favored in the division, it has become obvious that the production of cornstarch must soon be halted indefinitely and the meager remaining supply reduced to the vanishing point, unless some more efficient remedial steps are speedily taken by OPA or some other government authorities.

One step in that direction has been taken by WFA through its offer of extra payments to farmers who deliver corn between now and August 10 to any country elevator acting as agent for CCC, in the event that the ceiling price on corn is raised on or before October 31. According to this coaxing offer, the farmers who bring in their corn before August 10 will immediately receive the ceiling price and will obtain the amount of the increase in price, if one is made, on October 31.

Faced by the impending crisis in the cornstarch market, the sizing materials branch of the dyestuffs industry has sought to find satisfactory substitutes in wheat, rice and soybean starches, with rather indifferent results, inasmuch as supplies of these starches have dwindled rapidly while there can be no further resort to sweetpotato starch, with virtually none of it available.

Simultaneously, there are acute shortages in such organic dyestuffs as turmeric and in such tanning materials as myrobalans and a growing tension in chrome chemicals which has compelled producers and importers to decline all proffers of orders from new would-be buyers.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.8	262.8	262.8	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Acrylonitrile. — Market position tight. No alterations pricewise.

Alumina Chloride.—Material under WPB allocation control. No alterations in quotations.

Ammonia Bichromate. — Position firm. Demand heavy.

Antimony Salt.—No new features in market. Prices same.

Chrome Acetate. — Heavy demand holds market firm.

Potash Prussiate. — No change in level of demand. Price schedules show no change.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Activity and prices at recent levels.

Soda Prussiate. — Textile printers and dry color users taking material in good volume.

Zinc Dust.—WPB allocations rule. No movements pricewise.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Position strong with supplies tight due to replacement difficulties.

Cochineal. — Materials in good demand. Quotations steady.

Fustic. — Consumers' interest light. Prices show no change.

Hematine.—Demand continues good with no movements pricewise.

Logwood. — Seasonally quieting down. Prices unaltered.

Madder, Dutch. — Market position unaltered. Prices same.

Turmeric. — Market tight due to small stocks and replacement difficulties. No new arrivals of size in Aleppey from India are now looked for and the small available supply of Madras is being parceled out among old customers.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Demand ahead of supplies. Market tone firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies very limited. Ceiling prices rule.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Demand taxing supplies. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—Market continues very tight.

Starch, Corn.—Extreme scarcity of corn supplies holds cornstarch very short.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—Practically no material available.

Starch, Wheat.—Tone very firm with cornstarch users looking in direction of this and other starches for substitutes.

Starch, Soybean.—This substitute for cornstarch is in steadily increasing demand but in very scanty supply.

Zein.—WPB allocations rule. Prices show no change.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—No change in level of demand. Quotations continue at OPA maximums.

Divi-Divi.—Material under WPB allocation control. No movements pricewise.

Mangrove Bark.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations show no change.

Myrobalans.—Still in light supply, despite recent moderate-sized arrivals, virtually all of which have been taken up without satisfying all requirements of consumers.

Quebracho Extract.—Heavy demand. Market tone firm. Material under WPB allocation control. Supplies a bit easier due to cargo space from South America having opened up considerably in past few months. Importers have recently received a sizable aggregate reaching 40,972 bagfuls.

Tara.—In fair demand. Latest arrivals have included 940 bags.

Wattle.—Business of a routine character reported. Imports have recently included 831 bales of bark and 2,236 bags of extract.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Flaxseed Crop News Mainly Favorable — Other Oilseeds Also Making Good Progress—Live Hog Receipts Still Heavy

There was little change in conditions prevailing in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week from the viewpoint of either the buyer or seller. Inquiries were numerous but the same scarcity of open market supplies that has hampered sellers for a considerable period was still in evidence. The prevailing tone was firm and quotations were well maintained throughout the list, the figures in not a few instances being merely nominal.

The output of many commodities continued to move steadily and in a liberal volume into consuming channels though the production of some vegetable products appears to have decreased rather materially in recent weeks owing to a shrinkage in supplies of old crop oilseeds.

Increasing difficulty was noted in securing supplies of linseed oil, a not unexpected development in view of the heavy government requirements. Flaxseed crop news was mainly of an optimistic sort. According to some accounts the indications point to a marked increase in production as compared with last season. Reports concerning the progress of the cotton, peanut and soybean crops were also generally favorable.

The release of palm oil and imported inedible tallow to industry from government stocks soon may be possible to relieve the prevailing shortage of tallow, according to an announcement from Washington last week. Details will be found in another column.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.6	**194.6**	**194.1**	**193.9**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—No slowing down of trade here although demand at some outside points reported less active. Spot supplies light. Tone firm.

Corn.—Crude stationary, with inquiry good and offerings limited, spot and future.

Mustardseed.—Output moving steadily to qualified buyers. Quoted at 14¾c. per pound in drums.

Olive.—Quiet owing to the scarcity of supplies, domestic and imported. Firm at ceiling prices. In Portugal shortage of olive oil is so acute that a rationing system has been set up in Lisbon which may be extended to other parts of the country.

Palm.—Quiet and firm. Government holdings of palm oil may soon be released to relieve the shortage of tallow. The standards of quality for palm oil exported from French Equatorial Africa have been revised by order No. 545 of March 10, 1943, published in the Journal Officiel of that colony on April 1.

Peanut.—Still scarce and firm. Official figures for the current season to May 31 show that 1,458,839,000 pounds of peanuts were milled. This is about 61 percent more than in the same time last season and about 33 percent more than for the whole of last season. Southeastern reports say mills may have to close down because of a lack of peanuts for crushing. Crop news generally favorable.

Shortening, Vegetable.—Demand active. Stocks light. Tone firm. Government announced the recent purchase of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of shortening at .1465c. to .1531c. per pound.

Los Angeles, June 30.—Vegetable oils quiet. Castor, prime cold pressed, at 13.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Chinawood, nominal at 38½c. per pound, tankcars. Cottonseed, bleachable, named at 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Sesame seed, crude, nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean quoted 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, July 2.—Vegetable oil trade largely routine. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean, crude, 11¾c.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed was firm in the Northwest. Cash and July seed remained at the ceiling.

Minneapolis, July 2.—Dearth of offerings still features the flaxseed market. Crushers continue avid after supplies and manage to get only a small part of the quantity needed. Crop conditions are mostly excellent outside of the Red River Valley. The Valley is more or less of a lake right up to the Canadian border and some definite damage has been suffered. There is not much hope of getting important supplies of new flax before the middle of next August. Movement will start around the first of that month.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.00½
Monday	3.05	3.05	3.00½
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	3.00
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	3.00
Thursday	3.05	3.05	3.00
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.00¾

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1943	Receipts 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
This week	145,000	130,200	19,500	16,400
Since Sept. 1.	18,825,900	10,183,500	2,938,300	930,700

Buenos Aires, July 2.—No flaxseed offered. Exports this week 425,000 bushels, all to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 34,842,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—With offerings lackings on spot, the local market was quiet.

Minneapolis, July 2.—Virtually all of the possible output of linseed meal until new crop time has been contracted for and shipping instructions are piled up ahead of production. Demand broad despite good pasturage through the feeding districts.

Prices quoted at ceiling of $40 per ton, in bulk; sacks, $3.50 per ton more, f.o.b. Minneapolis in car-load lots.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	11,520,000	7,240,000
Since Sept. 1	424,060,000	323,842,000

Linseed Oil

Aside from reported increasing difficulty in securing spot supplies, the local linseed oil situation lacked new features. The market was steady at the ceiling. Reports were conflicting as to the extent of shipments on unfilled contracts. Interest centered mainly in the progress of the new flaxseed crop. The reports were mainly of a favorable character, the indications pointing to a larger yield than was expected earlier in the growing season. One estimate put the area at more than 6,000,000 acres, with the possibility of the crop exceeding 60,000,000 bushels. The government announced the recent purchase of 2,700,000 pounds of edible linseed oil at .1420c. per pound.

Minneapolis, July 2.—Linseed oil shipping instructions remain good and crushers all have a good back-log of them. Operations are now wavering around the 50 percent level and likely will drop to 40 percent shortly after the turn of the month. Until new stuff is available the scenery of the market will be drab and featureless.

Prices quoted nominally at 14.50c. per pound in tankcar lots, 14.9c. per pound in cooperage car lots, and 15.9c. in warehouse lots.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	5,040,000	5,670,000
Since Sept. 1	261,460,000	195,044,000

Los Angeles, June 30.—Linseed oil active. Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; one to four drums, 15.9c.; five or more drums, 15.5c.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained at a standstill. Offerings of cash refined oil continued light. Crude oil was quiet in all parts of the South where offerings were still scarce with many of the mills closed down owing to a lack of seed for crushing. Reports concerning the progress of the new cotton crop were mainly favorable, though rain was said to be badly needed in parts of Texas. Hog markets were easier in the West owing to a continuation of large receipts. The Spring pig crop was put by the government at 74,000,000 head, an increase of 13,000,000 head over the 1942 Spring crop. The government announced the recent purchase of approximately 31,000,000 pounds of refined lard at .1430 to .1567c. per pound.

No sales. Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	13.95 bid
October	....	....	13.95 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, July 2.—Cottonseed oil more active. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings in primary markets were still reported as scarce.

Memphis, July 2.—The situation remains unchanged from last week's report. Demand continues urgent for all feedstuffs, especially oil meal concentrates. Oil continues to be allocated. Crop progress continues fairly good.

Atlanta, June 30.—Ceiling prices hold for the very limited lots of vegetable oil and meal available. Very few mills remain in production. Crop prospects better than average.

Fatty Acids

The local situation continued to be featured by an active inquiry for many fatty acids and by a generally firm tone. Production in not a few instances remains inadequate for demand owing to the lack of sufficient raw material for the needs of makers.

Chicago, July 2.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed foots, 30 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—No broadening of interest in refined oil, buyers being disposed to hold off for further news concerning fishing. Stocks light and tone firm.

Baltimore, June 30.—Weather favorable and menhaden fishing results fair. Florida reports poor. Small sales of oil being made in Chesapeake Bay district, but operators not inclined to book orders of consequence ahead.

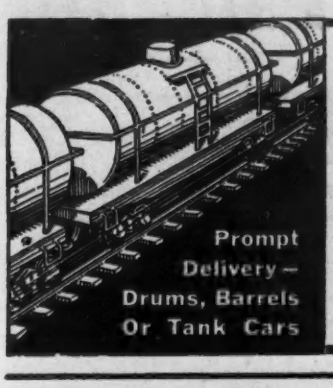
Sardine.—Reports of activity in new crop crude oil on the Pacific coast failed to stimulate demand for refined oil here. Market firm; quotations largely nominal.

Los Angeles, June 30.—Crude sardine oil quiet after recent activity in the North. Reduction companies in the South want the fish price situation settled before starting.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Spot offerings scarce, production still failing to show the increase expected. Inquiries numerous. Firm at ceiling prices.

—Continued on page 62



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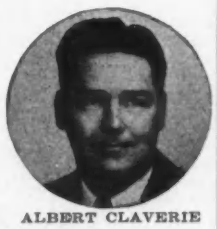

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Butyl Alcohol and Acetate on Open Price Basis—Brazil Ups Menthol Output—Sales Control of Four Glycols Eased

Developments that stemmed from either new or past orders of the Office of Price Administration or the War Production Board came to the surface in the drug and fine chemical market last week. Items affected were butyl alcohol and acetate, certain of the glycols, and ethyl alcohol made from grains.

Fermentation normal butyl alcohol and acetate until further OPA notice will be priced on what amounts to an open price basis. Prices will be set in line with the price of corn at the time of each sale. Also, by the terms of an OPA price order on May 7, fermentation normal butyl alcohol and acetate on July 1 were priceable at higher ceilings if made elsewhere than Illinois and Indiana. But by tying prices for butyl alcohol and acetate to the price of corn, the specific ceilings in the May 7 order were to that extent set aside. Details elsewhere. OPA will support ceiling prices on grain ethyl alcohol.

Only two glycols—diethyleneglycol monoethylether and ethyleneglycol monobutylether—are under WPB allocation. An amendment to WPB order M-215 on June 25 eased restrictions on the sale of ethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, diethyleneglycol, and triethyleneglycol under certain conditions. For details, see elsewhere.

Brazil plans to grow much more peppermint to expand production of oil for the purpose of increasing her output of menthol starting next December-February. Since no plans have been made effective for manufacturing menthol from American peppermint oil—federal authorities discouraged larger oil production and caused a drop of 8 percent in the peppermint acreage—the shortage of natural menthol here makes the Brazilian plans important to menthol users.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Leading producers now quote on per kilo basis. Schedule is: 30 kilos, $35.27 per kilo; 10 kilos, $35.62; 2½ kilos, $35.97 to $36.68; 500 grams bottle, $37.74 per kilo; 150 grams, 3.95c. per gram; 25 grams, 4.23c. per gram.

Acid, Tartaric.—Situation remains strong based on insufficient raw material to bring about a larger production. And it is not at all certain that the government will permit shipment of crude tartar stored in French North Africa. Material that can be shipped as ballast in returning ships likely to get a prominent rating for loading there.

Alcohol.—The Office of Price Administration on June 29 stated that arrangements have been made to hold the existing price ceilings on sales of ethyl alcohol for essential civilian uses, and to protect the present ceilings on hundreds of military and civilian items in which alcohol is a basic raw material, notwithstanding the increased costs of corn and wheat used to make grain ethyl alcohol. Cost of production, which had been 48c. per gallon is exceeded when production is based on prevailing cost of grains. Full details elsewhere. The Canadian project to make alcohol from wheat in Saskatchewan Province has been postponed because wheat is scarce and demand runs high. Sales manager for one of nation's largest industrial alcohol makers says ethyl alcohol and acetone supplies are due to become tighter in the near future because of the huge demands of chemical warfare, lend-lease, and the like. Says that there is little use to turn to substitutes now since the supply of uncommon solvents are becoming difficult to obtain.

Butyl Acetate.—Makers of fermentation process butyl acetate on July 1 raised tankcar quotations to 18¼c. per pound, acting under an OPA price order of May 7. Last week, OPA removed price limitations when it tied future prices to the price of corn prevailing at the time of sales. It was virtually put on an open price basis.

Butyl Alcohol.—Makers of normal fermentation butyl alcohol in states other than Indiana and Illinois on July 1 raised prices to 19c per pound in tanks, acting by virtue of an OPA order of May 7. However, last week, OPA in effect put the article on an open price basis by tying prices to that of corn prevailing at the time of sales.

Castor Oil.—Total of arrivals since January 1 is now 139,394,500 pounds of beans; arrivals last week totaled 1,260,000 pounds. Oil strong, in high demand.

Chicago, July 1.—Castor oil demand heavy. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Corn Syrup.—Wide interest shown in Argentine syrup by many large consumers whose domestic source of supply has been cut off.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether.—WPB order M-335 put this article under complete allocation.

Ethyleneglycol Monobutylether.—This article is under complete allocation as the result of the WPB order M-336.

Fishliver Oils. — Reported that no change is imminent in price ceiling order MPR 203 in natural vitamin oils. Industry has made no approach to OPA for lift of ceiling. Whether order covers refined sharkliver oil, 0.5 percent free fatty acid and free from sterin, depends on number of A units contained therein. The definition says: Vitamin A natural animal liver oil containing more than 6,000 and less than 200,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram, with the exception of cod-liver oil.

Los Angeles, June 30. — Sellers are tending to hold off in the movement of vitamin oils, especially in the feeding grades, where the scarcity is getting really serious. All lower grades moving at ceiling. 100,000 unit A oil is quoted at 17c. to 18c. per million units.

Glycerin. — Production moving promptly into consumption. Allocations care for only a limited part of the total national consuming capacity but the needs stemming from the war are being well met. Civilian uses of non-essential character have been vastly curtailed and probably will be reduced further. Everything favors increasing demand arising from war program.

Chicago, July 1.—Steady and stable market conditions continue to prevail in glycerin. Orders are in good volume but not all the potential demand is being satisfied. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are: Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Price Changes

Advanced

Butyl alcohol, normal, fermentation (some), 2.4c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, normal, fermentation (some), 2.05c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

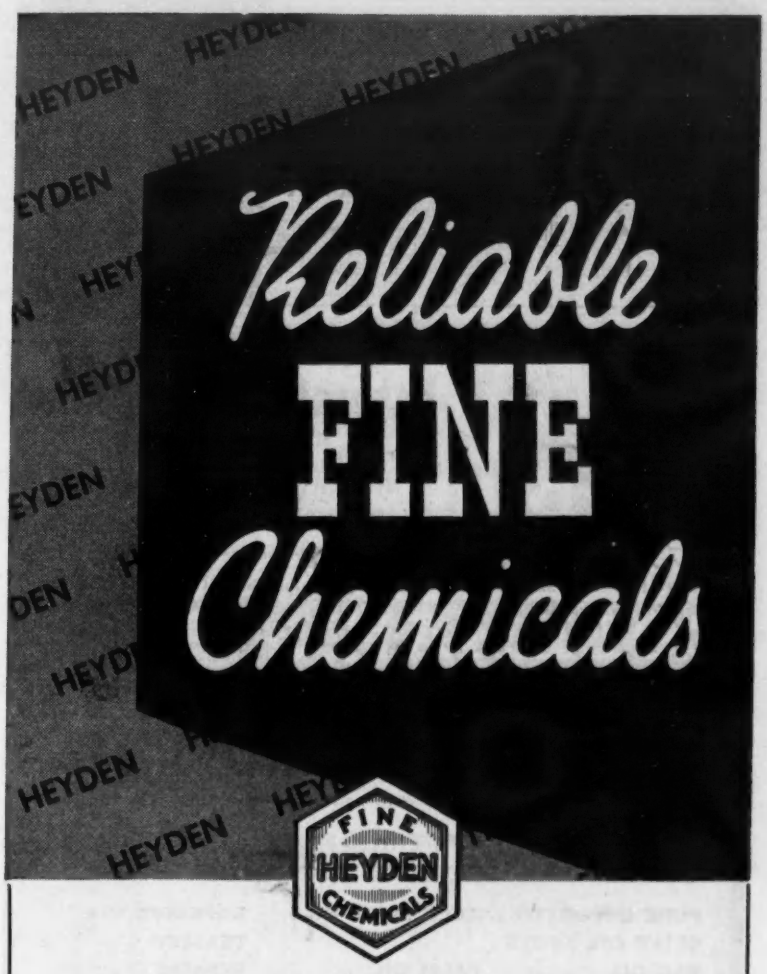
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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Glycols.—Two glycol ethers—and only two out of a large group of glycol ethers—were placed under allocation on July 1 by the WPB order M-336. The two glycol ethers allocated were diethyleneglycol monoethylether and ethyleneglycol monobutylether. Ethyleneglycol monoethylether is not under allocation. WPB on June 25 amended its M-215 order to permit certain transactions involving ethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, diethyleneglycol, triethyleneglycol, and mixed glycols in quantities ranging from 250 pounds or less to 5,000 pounds under certain restrictive conditions that fix the quantities governing the sale of any two of the glycols listed and the percentage of any one kind of glycol that may be delivered in any calendar month. Details elsewhere.

Menthol.—The situation remains as acute as ever. Official prices on domestic peppermint oil still awaited to cover a crop reported late everywhere but in Oregon. All oil factors maintain the status quo pending Washington decisions. Meanwhile, Brazil will expand its peppermint oil production, will probably ban export of dementholized oil—removing a source of menthol for menthol producers in this country—and will raise its menthol production and be ready to make deliveries beginning in the period December—February next.

Milk Powder.—Food Distribution Administration purchases during period June 18 through June 25 were: Skimmed milk powder, roller process, 5,119,173 pounds; spray process, 3,686,413 pounds. Whole milk powder, 784,000 pounds.

Quicksilver.—Holding its position of high consumption and ready marketability at all points. Believed that all requirements are being well and promptly met.

San Francisco, June 30.—Quicksilver market steady and unchanged here. Moderate turnover being witnessed. Labor situation reported as more serious. Buying emphasis has been on futures. In Los Angeles, stocks accumulating over the past month have been moving out in good fashion with a better request noted. Quoted at $190 to $192 per flask.

—O-P-D—

Berk & Co. to Get Army-Navy 'E' July 13

Army-Navy "E" will be presented to the men and women of the Wood-Ridge plant of F. W. Berk & Co., Wood-Ridge, N. J., July 13, according to W. M. Stieh, vice-president; Major D. B. MacMaster will make the presentation for the army, and Lieut.-Comdr. J. Douglas Gessford will represent the navy. F. W. Berk & Co. is one of the largest manufacturers of mercurial salts which are used extensively in the war program. The firm has produced quantities all out of proportion to peace time demand, was the basis for the award.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Drug Ass'n Golfs

The Chicago Drug & Chemical Association golf tournament at Itasca Country Club June 22 produced the following low net winners:—Class A, Russ Brown, Roure Dupont, Inc.; class B, Al Nelson, Firmenick & Co.; class C. Bob Sandke, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; class D, Joe Gauer, Fritsche Brothers.

W. N. Wyatt of Westvaco Chlorine Products Company had the fewest number of knocks for first prize in the guest group. Next tournament will be held at Evanston Country Club, July 14.

—O-P-D—

Bell Homeopathic Moves

The Bell Homeopathic Pharmacy, manufacturer and distributor of homeopathic drugs, this city, has moved uptown to 76 West Fortieth street. Started seventy-five years ago in the Astor House, the concern has recently been located at 88 Park place.

—O-P-D—

Pharmacy Corps Favored

The senate military affairs committee June 29 tentatively approved the bill for the establishment of a pharmacy corps in the army.

—O-P-D—

Sapolin Promotes Stamer

The Sapolin Company, this city, has appointed Frank R. Stamer as vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Stamer joined the Sapolin organization in 1924.

Quinine History Narrated

Cinchona Products Institute, this city, is distributing a reprint article from the July issue of *Scientific Monthly* on "Quinine: The Story of Cinchona." The article was written by Norman Taylor, director of the institute.

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Quinine Progress In the War Program

—Continued from page 3

brought those seeds from the Philippines to the United States, came to the Board of Economic Warfare with his proposal—to plant the seeds in Costa Rica—on August 24, 1942. Within three weeks the Board of Economic Warfare had worked out a detailed plan and submitted it to the other interested agencies. Reconstruction Finance Corporation representatives at first acquiesced in the proposal when it was discussed with them on September 11 and 29. Under Secretary of War Patterson approved it formally on October 7, 1942.

Project Held Up

Then, on October 10, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation notified the Board of Economic Warfare that "the matter requires further consideration." Those "considerations" continued for four months. Mr. Jones said that our proposal was postwar planning because of the time it takes for cinchona trees to come to full maturity for profitable stripping. The Fischer trees couldn't be harvested for two and one-half years at the earliest; normally, seven years pass before stripping of the bark begins.

During 1941 Mr. Jones may have felt that this would be a short war in which we wouldn't become involved; in any event he did not buy quinine during that period in adequate amounts for government stockpiles; during 1942 he acted as though the war might be over by 1944 if we can take his attitude toward this quinine project as a criterion. A United Press story in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of February 3, 1942, quotes Jesse Jones as follows:—"Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones told the house banking committee today that he believed the United States will be getting 'all the rubber we need from the Dutch East Indies' by the end of 1943, despite the present Japanese threat to that area." Mr. Jones may be right, but we dare not take chances and base our imports work on any such optimistic estimate.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Jones may have been considering something else. He takes great pride in the profits of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and some of its subsidiaries, as evidenced by his recent testimony before the Byrd committee. If the cinchona trees which we have been discussing have to be stripped after two and one-half years because of desperate military needs for quinine, they will yield about 10,000 ounces of quinine—and a $125,000 loss to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That will mean red ink on the books of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I do not like to assign motives, but it is difficult to escape the conclusion that a possible dollar loss held up this production project. Like many things in total war this project may, of course, prove to be an expensive undertaking in terms of dollars. It seems to us to be a wise investment in terms of saving lives, however.

Jones Ignored Proddings

Whatever his reasons may have been, the facts are that Mr. Jones disregarded the constant proddings by th Board of Economic Warfare, and for a while he ignored the fact that I, as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, had personally investigated the matter and recommended immediate action. His "considerations" continued right on through the battle—with malaria and with the Japs—at Gaudalcanal.

It was not until late January, 1943, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation finally announced that it would spend some money for this quinine project. For all the full power the President has given the Board of Economic Warfare over imports, we are helpless when Jesse Jones, as our banker, refuses to sign checks in accordance with our directives. Finally, we have won out in all such cases, but the time lost has been precious time, which there was no excuse for losing. There have been many other times, of course, when personnel down the line in both the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Board of Economic Warfare have found themselves in complete agreement and have moved forward together with speed. The situation is better than it was and Mr. Perkins emphasized this fact in his recent testmony before the House Appropriations Committee.

25 Years with Greeff&Co.

Ira Vandewater, vice-president of R. W. Greeff & Co., this city, is pictured receiving a gold clock from R. H. de Greeff, president of the company, in celebration of Mr. Vandewater's twenty-five years of service with the Greeff organization. The presentation was made under the picture of R. W. de Greeff, who founded the company in 1880. Mr. Vandewater was also a guest of honor at a dinner given in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel by the employees of the firm.

Work in Central America

Colonel Fischer is now in Costa Rica, and the quinine project is underway. Some of his seeds have been germinating in the Department of Agriculture's experimental station in Beltsville and are about to be sent to Costa Rica. The rest will be planted there. It will be 1946 before quinine from the seeds brought out of the Philippines by Colonel Fischer can be put to work fighting malaria in the tropics. Even so, our armed forces may need it desperately by that time if they are still fighting in the malarial regions of the Southwest Pacific.

We and the army would be quite willing to strip a greater part of the young trees at the end of two and one-half years if we have to do so to get quinine for our soldiers, even though the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may lose a little money through not waiting seven years to let the trees mature for the most profitable period of stripping.

In fairness to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation I want to report that on a recent development project in Guatemala, where 300,000,000 cinchona trees for quinine are being planted under Board of Economic Warfare directives, we have thus far had no opposition from the RFC. We had previously won our fight in terms of principle on the Fischer project just described and Mr. Jones has not yet opposed us on the much larger project we have worked out in Guatemala.

The other quinine programs of the board, such as gathering wild cinchona bark in Latin America, have been pushed aggressively by the Board of Economic Warfare, and army officers are now surveying this work in the foreign field with members of our staff. Even this work, I am sorry to report, was held up by Mr. Jones in the late Summer of 1942, some nine months after Pearl Harbor.

Chronological Record

I want to submit the following facts:—

In February, 1943, the Board of Economic Warfare took over the actual import purchase negotiations under order No. 5 which I signed as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare. Order No. 5 is part of our formal budget presentation. These negotiations had previously been handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiaries. The 1942 record of Reconstruction Finance Corporation's purchases of cinchona bark, under Board of Economic Warfare directives, illustrates why the procedures were changed in the interest of shortening this war.

(1) On June 19, 1942, the Board of Economic Warfare gave Defense Supplies Corporation a detailed outline of a program for purchasing Latin American cinchona bark from United

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States importers, and directed that it be put into immediate effect. A check-up five days later revealed that nothing had been done; the Federal Loan Administrator had "objected to the tone of finality" about the letter of June 19. Another week was lost because Mr. Clayton "has apparently mislaid the directive and requests another copy." That's the way the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was handling the cinchona program for quinine three months after we had lost Bataan.

(2) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation waited one month to accept an offer of 25 tons; by that time the particular bark had been sold to Brazil. Another offer for 20 tons was withdrawn—five weeks after it had been made. Those delays meant the loss of 1,800 ounces of antimalarial alkaloids for United States soldiers fighting in the tropics. In three months the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bought just 75 tons of bark. In the following seven weeks a single Board of Economic Warfare agent got firm commitments for 750 tons for immediate shipment, 1,500 tons more for future delivery. By this time our Imports Office was better organized than in the Spring of 1942, and swinging vigorously into action.

(3) The Board of Economic Warfare learned that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was getting firm offers on cinchona bark, but referring them to processors—with whom the importers were than haggling about price—while the bark stayed in Colombia and Ecuador. When the Board of Economic Warfare directed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to accept all firm offers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation responded by calling two meetings, each after another ten-day delay. Then the Reconstruction Finance Corporation explained its reluctance; it didn't want to take the risk of financial loss involved in dealing with unknown and possibly "irresponsible" suppliers.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation thus held up the vital quinine program while it objected to the "tone" of our letters, mislaid papers, forgot about offers, and handpicked its suppliers from the "right kinds of people," instead of making a desperate fight to buy every pound of cinchona bark it could locate from any source whatsoever, regardless of the financial risks involved.

—O-P-D—

Loeffler Purchasing Head For Standard Brands

J. H. Loeffler has been named director of purchases of Standard Brands, Inc. He has been with the organization and predecessor companies over twenty-six years, having started with the Fleischmann Malting Company, Chicago. Mr. Loeffler is a consultant to the War Production Board and Defense Supplies Corporation on molasses and alcohol.

Books You Can Use

Glass Blowing

Manual of Laboratory Glass Blowing. By R. H. Wright. Cloth; 90 pages, 8½ by 5½ inches. Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chemical Publishing Company. $2.50.

The materials, tools, and operations performed in the fabrication of glass laboratory apparatus are described in non-technical language in this work. Numerous illustrations visualize the textmatter for the user. Practical in scope, the volume presents the fundamentals of handling glass for simple blowing operations, and then works up to the discussion of more intricate pieces of equipment, as those used in vacuum work.

—O-P-D—

Peterman, Inc., Sales To Be Handled by Rubberset

The sales and manufacture of products of William Peterman, Inc., disinfectant manufacturer, a subsidiary of Bristol-Myers Company, will be handled by the Rubberset Company, Newark, another Bristol-Myers subsidiary, now engaged in the manufacture of paint brushes, shaving brushes, and hair brushes. Robert H. Seltzer, of the Rubberset Company, will be responsible for sales and advertising of Peterman products and Rubberset toilet brushes. Sales of the Peterman products were formerly handled by Bristol-Myers Company.

—O-P-D—

'Citro Carbonate' Reference Deleted from M-231

OPD Washington Bureau

Because the mention of a private registered trade name as if it were a term in general use might tend to destroy the property rights of the owner company, the War Production Board, June 30, eliminated a trade name from allocation order M-231, governing citric acid, which was amended to strike out the words "citro carbonate" in paragraph (e) (1) under the heading "column 3." This column specifies the primary products required to be listed in filing Form PD-600 under the terms of the order.

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Nat'l Lead, du Pont Indicted by U. S.

—Continued from page 7

Imperial Chemical Industries, the Titan Company, and other British companies, received the British Empire. Titangesellschaft, jointly owned by I. G. Farbenindustrie and the National Lead Company, received exclusive rights in central and eastern Europe and the Far East. Italy was reserved for Montecatini. South America was open territory for Titangesellschaft, the National Lead Company, and the du Pont company; but the parties agreed not to compete in this market and assigned certain customers to one another. However, at the outbreak of the present war Titangesellschaft was unable to supply the South American market, and the National Lead Company agreed to supply Titangesellschaft's customers and pay to the German company the profits received from sales made to such customers. This particular arrangement was cancelled when the United States entered the war. The National Lead Company and the du Pont company, and their customers, were prohibited from exporting titanium compounds except to South America, and all the foreign coconspirators were prohibited from importing into or manufacturing titanium compounds in the United States. By this means, it is charged, defendants obtained a guarantee of no competition in the United States from foreign companies.

Patents Manipulated

Substantially all the important patents in the titanium field were pooled by the National Lead Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the indictment charges, for the purpose of excluding every one else from engaging in the titanium industry in the United States, and thereby the two companies acquired a monopoly of the titanium industry in the United States. According to the indictment, the defendants were aware of the illegality of their actions under the antitrust laws and by various methods attempted to conceal the illegal nature of their actions.

The indictment further charges that, after the outbreak of the present war, the National Lead Company and Titangesellschaft, in order to prevent the possible seizure of their respective patents in the United States and Germany as enemy property if the two countries became involved in war, transferred their respective patents to each other, but otherwise kept in effect all their agreements under the cartel.

The power of the cartel was sufficient to impose a scheme of restrictive production upon other American producers, the indictment charges. Thus, it declares, two companies were compelled, under the threat of patent-infringement suits, to accept licenses which restricted them to a maximum output of not more than 9,000 tons of titanium compounds a year.

Rockwell Comments

If American business, which without reserve has thrown its whole weight into winning this war, is to have any place in the world scene after this war is won, it must have now a directive from government and the people of the United States on how they want international business conducted, F. W. Rockwell, president of the National Lead Company, declared in a special statement made public following announcement of the indictment. The statement continued:—

As a result of the badgering which American industry is now undergoing at the hands of agencies of government, business has no alternative but to become completely anti-international and firmly isolationist in sheer self-protection.

If that happens, all Americans lose. If American business is to trade on a world market, it must do business with foreigners. Sometimes we like their ways of doing business, sometimes we don't. But they are in this world.

As a nation we have always believed in international trade. That means American business has had to buy from and sell to the nationals and the companies of other nations. It has had to make contracts with them. If we are not to degenerate into an isolationist nation, if the United Nations are to underwrite peace and a busy prosperous world, there must be in the post-war world international exchange of business ideas, inventions and human ingenuity. Without it, progress will stagnate.

Mr. Rockwell explained that the company had been indicted for actions under business contracts dating back to 1920, and that these contracts had resulted in great wartime advantages to the United States. He continued:—

At the time these transactions were made, they were considered legal and proper. Today, under current conceptions of law enforcement, they are considered illegal by the Department of Justice. Inasmuch as these contracts involved companies in Norway, England, France, Germany, Canada, and Japan, and we are now at war with two of these nations, the indictment of our company has news interest.

This is not the time or the place to reply to these charges. We will be heard before an impartial court. But the public is entitled to know something about the industry which is affected.

Had it not been for the foresightedness of the National Lead Company and its expenditures of large sums of money for scientific research and development of the whole titanium industry, titanium pigments would not be available today for the important uses to which they are being put in the war.

The company's cooperation with companies abroad—Norwegian, British, German, French, Canadian, and Japanese—was for the purpose of developing this industry and its technics, and at all times before and during the war the company and its competitors had filled all government requirements.

Titanium pigments make paint, and the chief source before the war was ilmenite from India. The war cut off that source and the company then formulated and carried out at its own expense a program for production of domestic ilmenite sufficient to supply all titanium pigment demands.

Acting under an OPM directive from Donald M. Nelson, our company offered each of the other producers of titanium pigments the right to participate in this development. As a coproduct, vanadium-bearing iron is produced in sufficient quantities to lead the Defense Plant Corporation to arrange with this company to build a railrood thirty miles long to transport the ore to the nearest railroad siding. The titanium division is also producing important quantities of high-strength sulphuric acid for the government ordnance plants for the production of TNT and has installed special equipment for zinc concentrates used in making munitions.

—O-P-D—

Harry Noonan to Retire At End of This Year

—Continued from page 3

Mr. Noonan organized the Drug Products Company in this city in February, 1913. About seven years later he moved it to Long Island City, where it has its own building. His son, Henry R. Noonan, associated with him in the management of the business, is now captain in the United States Army, located at the medical depot in Savannah, Ga. He expects to return to the business after the war.

Long prominent in national pharmacal affairs, Mr. Noonan is one of the incorporators and a former president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and chairman of its representatives in the National Drug Trade Conference, of which he is vice-president and a member of the executive committee. He also is the association's representative to and one of the founders and a director of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. He has also been active in general business circles and is a former director of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce and a former president of the Queensboro Rotary Club. He also plays golf.

Upon his retirement, Mr. and Mrs. Noonan plan to take up there residence in Phoenix, Ariz., where they have spent the Winters and where Mr. Noonan has had a moving part in the citrus industry. Friends will be welcome, he says.

—O-P-D—

Egg Products Prices Increased by OPA

—Continued from page 5

powdered. Maximum prices for sales and deliveries are set up for each class. Previously there had been only one classification of dried albumen.

The amendment further sets up a schedule of permitted additions to the established maximum prices for dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks and dried albumen of both classifications when these are sold to civilians in lots of 3,000 pounds or less. These differentials range from 3 to 12 cents depending on the item and the amount of the average weekly purchase of all dried egg products by the user during the month previous to the particular sale.

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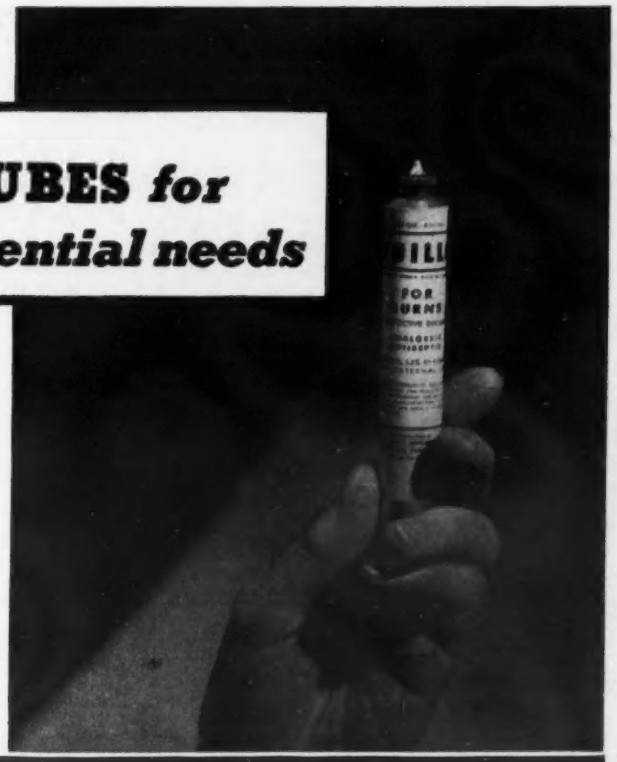

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Botanical drugs passed through another week of lightsome but certainly not lithesome demand. Everywhere the reports agreed that selling had been supplanted by a sort of wait-and-see program on the part of buyers. The lack of even reasonable Summer activity failed of adverse effect on prices.

A consensus of spot dealers' experiences, plus some knowledge of the experiences of dealers not on this spot, showed that never in the known history of the domestic botanical drug trade has it been so hard to get goods gathered. As an example, consider a letter written by a worker in the collection area in response to an attempt to get him and his family into the fields and forests. His response was: Why should I and Maw dig drugs when my oldest boy is getting $60 a week and the others almost as well? That is the reason for the extreme shortage of labor in the primary market and it would seem to be a reason not easily broken down. The fact is that some local dealers would have to pay more for drugs in collection areas than they can sell them for at this time.

Two examples may be cited in illustration of almost all of the domestic botanicals. Spring found practically no bloodroot or skunk cabbage root in local stocks. Despite offering high prices for new collections, hardly a pound has been secured. The same report applies to the whole line of domestics with disheartening monotony.

As to price developments, higher quotations prevailed on goldenseal and pink root. Also on select sassafras bark. Lower quotas were noted on domestic lovage and peppermint, and also on uva ursi leaves. Changes in the prices for gums and spices were almost evenly divided between risings and fallings.

Balsams

Peru.—More inquiry, reported in some quarters. Prices retain steady position.

Tolu.—Business mainly on a jobbing basis sufficient in size to hold prices very steady.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada. — Holding very firm in all directions, especially in primary market. Reports indicate peel not especially satisfactory as to tonnage collected. Prices strong.

Cottonroot. — A fair sized but not large carryover reported. Replenishment of stocks some time off. Little call now.

Fringetree. — Moderate supplies available. Held in firm quarters. Demand mainly for requirements of the moment.

Sassafras.—Results of new crop collections not too satisfactory. The labor shortage is felt constantly. Carryover moderate this year.

Wahoo.—Generally quiet but very steady market. Cost of new collection tends to support going prices on this market. Demand mainly jobbing.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Virtually a nominal market in that activity is restricted and replacement of stocks a tough problem.

Vanilla. — Arrival of new crop Mexican beans on this market fails to build needed reserves of local dealers. There seems to be a market for available beans and that tends to hold prices to a very firm position. So far as known, the problem of getting Madagascar beans direct to this market remains unsolved, although all sorts of attempts to restore direct commerce have been made.

Berries

Raspberries. — Nothing like a weak market has developed in the primary market and maintenance of values here seems a likely event notwithstanding quotations normally should be moving in favor of buyers for consumption.

Saw Palmetto.—Demand very light here. No unusual swelling of primary market stocks a reasonable prospect at this time.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Arabic gum, ¼c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 15c. per lb.
Pinkroot, 2c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Lovage root, American, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, domestic, 5c. per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, 2c. per lb.

Gums and Spices

Advanced

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Oregano herb, ½c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
California, leucophylla, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, 1c. per lb.
Sunflower seed, California, large, ½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
poultry, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 or August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	259.9	259.3	314.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Flowers

Arnica.—A rather uncommon botanical on this market and in practically normal position.

Chamomile. — Holding very steady and in keeping with its position in the South American primary market. Not much demand here.

Pyrethrum. — Complete control of price and distribution under government orders reduces this article to one of routine activity. Normal sales are out of the question.

Rosemary.—Quiet. Stocks comparatively unimportant and not subject to early restoration to normal reserves usually held by dealers.

Saffron.—The Spanish article remains at the low of its decline over a period a substantial period. Sellers would extend the right hand of price concessions should substantial quantities be required.

Gums

Arabic. — Local reports indicated substantial buying for the account of strong factors. Purchases totalling at least 25 tons were alleged to have been made at 17c. per pound. Current asking minimum, 17½c. per pound. Some gum for export bought at 17½c. per pound in bond.

Gamboge. — Close to nominal in view of the exceptionally small stocks available in most quarters on spot.

Guaiac. — Available at 48c. per

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

BALSAM COPAIBA
BALSAM PERU
BALSAM TOLU

pound, confirmed in recent transactions.

Karaya.—Not a trace of surplus supply. Arrivals provide little gum for stock-pile purposes after contract commitments have been met.

Mastic.—Purely nominal. Last sales ranged from $3.65 to $4.10 per pound, according to transaction.

Olibanum.—Dealers still awaiting restoration of shipments in quantity from primary markets. There is some chance of that being done.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel. — Portuguese item fractionally higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Marjoram.—Goods that originated in Argentina offered spot at 43c. to 43½c. per pound.

Oregano.—A small fraction higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Peppermint.—Some increase in supplies of domestic leaves eases spot market to 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Rosemary. — Portuguese material shows slightly more activity at a small rise to 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Sage.—Greek purely nominal at $1.60 per pound; none known to be available. Spanish rises to nominal position of 29½c. California leucophylla on Pacific Coast advanced to 42c. to 43c. per pound.

Uva Ursi.—Cheaper on spot, being well offered at 22c. to 23c. per pound in certain directions.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Stocks prove to be mere tokens of the normal reserves of both Russian and Chinese flies on this market.

Colocynth Pulp. — Moderately easy due to the recent arrival of limited quantities of this merchandise. Prices unchanged.

Ergot.—Still quiet. Stocks mainly concentrated in hands notable for maintenance of a stable position on this article.

Irish.—Indications continue to forecast a wider use of this article as a replacer of the almost extinct agar.

Papain.—Purely competitive conditions account for some prices noted on spot. It is said that actual cost of recent arrivals would hardly justify some minimums noted locally.

—Continued on page 62

—O-P-D—

WSA Fixes Morocco, Algiers, Tunisia Rates

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has prescribed the following maximum rates on shipments from ports in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia to United States Atlantic ports, effective as of June 21 (rates are per ton of 1,000 kilos):—

Argols (tartar), in bags	$25
Barks, medicinal	35
Barytes (barium oxide sulphate)	25
Briarwood, in bags	25
Cocoa beans, in bags	35
Glycerin, in drums	35
Herbs, medicinal	35
Infusorial earth	25
Kieselguhr	25
Offal (slaughter house waste products)	25
Plants, medicinal (eucalyptus, verbena and mint)	40
Senna leaves	40

—O-P-D—

Pepper, Cinnamon Quotas Reduced

—Continued from page 5

must continue to account for restricted spices used for blending, and are expected to maintain equitable distribution. The amended order includes, under "definitions," a revision of the term "governmental agency." Only governmental agencies are eligible to receive quota-exempt spices. The term now covers the armed services, including post exchanges, and ships service departments, and sales commissaries, the Food Distribution Administration, War Shipping Administration, Veterans Administration, agencies which may be designated by the War Food Administrator, and "contract schools" and "ship operators," as defined in Food Distribution Regulation No. 2.

Agencies no longer eligible to receive quota-exempt spices include American Red Cross organizations—unless purchased for them by the Food Distribution Administration—United Service Organization, concession restaurants at service camps, officers messes, and service men's clubs.

CRUDE DRUGS

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NEW YORK

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N. F.

BLOODROOT

HISTORY

Bloodroot was used by American Indians as a dye for their garments and for painting their faces. Used as a stain, it also acted as an insect repellant.

Early settlers used it in home-made syrups and tinctures for coughs and colds, in an ointment for treating indolent ulcers, and as an acrid emetic.

USE TODAY

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BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
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Contains not more than 2% foreign organic matter
Contains not more than 5% of the plant root
Yields not more than 2% acid-insoluble ash.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Peppermint Trade Stands Still as Washington Price Action Lags —Crop Late—Cosmetic Glass Container Allocation Cut

During a week that developed only a moderate demand for essential oils, as well as a limited number of price changes, interest in the market seemed to center on peppermint oil to a very considerable extent. Slightly higher prices were noted on apricot kernel and spearmint oils, while technical cedarleaf, Ceylon citronella, dill weed, juniper wood, and domestic pennyroyal oils moved in buyers' favor.

New crop distillation of peppermint in Indiana and Michigan will be late this year—probably not until August. Oregon will start in July with a good crop outlook. The feature of the oil market is the total stoppage of sales activity pending such time as Washington makes up its mind about peppermint oil prices. New prices have been due for two weeks.

From Brazil comes the word that the peppermint acreage will be increased heavily this year and that much larger quantities of oil may be expected to be distilled in Brazil in December-February next. Less dementholized oil is expected to be exported after the Brazilian production of menthol is completed; possibly none at all, since the Brazilian government desires to export menthol and not peppermint oil.

Aromatic chemicals continued to be offered in quantities not much different than the moderately-sized lots that have been available in the recent past. Considering everything, the leading producers have done well in meeting requirements.

Of importance to the cosmetic trade was likelihood that it will be allocated but 35 percent of its glass containers, based on its consumption of such containers in 1942. The trade had expected a 50 percent cut in allocation but even 35 percent will present grave problems. It is not now inclined to favor a drive to have consumers return containers—much in the way the toothpaste tube matter was handled. The problem of cleansing and the possibly bad psychological effect of container return on consumers is a controlling factor in forming trade opinion.

Price Changes

Advanced

Apricot kernel, 3c. per lb.
Spearmint, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Cedarleaf, technical, 2c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Dill, weed oil, 10c. per lb.
Juniper, wood oil, 50c. per lb.
Pennyroyal, domestic, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.7	247.0	298.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Very firm with offerings not so very large and with prices definitely free from competitive shading.

Anise.—This virtually extinct oil was nominally $3.60 per pound quoted but without offer or without much hope of finding goods for delivery.

Apricot Kernel.—Spot higher at 48c. to 55c. per pound and reported exceptionally firm in the quarters holding stocks for immediate delivery.

Bergamot.—One house quotes $26 per pound for oil in coppers—which should mean original packages. However, the majority of houses formerly featuring excellent brands of Italian oil cleared their original package stocks months ago. More bombs on Reggio Calabria in Italy, center of the bergamot oil trade.

Birch Tar.—Virtually nominal. The amount available constitutes little more than a sample of the oil Russia formerly shipped in large quantities.

Bois de Rose.—Exceptionally firm in all drections and offered usually in limited quantities. Replacement was difficult and costly.

Cassia.—Redistilled oil is still quoted at $10.50 per pound and there is certainly no distribution of stocks nor can exhausted supplies be replaced. The main supply—such as does exist—is held by consumers.

Cederleaf. — Technical slightly cheaper at 98c. to $1.10 per pound.

Celery.—High as $40 is quoted and as low as $25 per pound is mentioned without anyone having more than a driblet of supply in hand at present.

Citronella. — Ceylon oil was quoted slightly more in favor of buyers, $1.05 to $1.10 per pound being mentioned occasionally. Java oil was a purely nominal item.

Clove.—There is still a fair distribution of stocks in hands of resale dealers. The producers' position is highly unsatisfactory because of their lack of raw material.

Dill.—The supply of weed oil in the domestic primary market said to be very good and held at favorable prices. The spot price was slightly cheaper at $5.15 to $5.25 per pound. Almost impossible to get seed oil from India.

Eucalyptus. — It could be that open market stocks of this article will disappear. It was again stated here that Australia is not selling us now.

Geranium.—That Russian oil reported reaching here some time back was in the market at $17.90 to $18 per pound. The available supply of Algerian and Bourbon oil makes a very poor showing at present.

Juniper Wood.—More reasonable at $1 to $1.25 per pound and moving very poorly at this time.

Juniper Tar.—In fair supply and replaceable to sell on the current spot basis of $1.35 to $1.40 per pound.

Lavender. — Russia has sent some flower oil to this country and consumers can buy on the basis of $8.65 to $8.75 per pound. It is said to be U.S.P. The oil must therefore contain not less than 30 percent linalyl acetate esters.

Lemon.—Some brands of California oil said to be available at $3.15 per pound. The government recently bought such oil at $2.95. The largest producer continued to maintain a firm market at $3.25. More and better bombs about wreck the harbor and ferry installations at Messina, primary market for Sicilian lemon oil.

Mandarin.—Italian oil alleged to be available at $11.50 per pound and sales have also been made around $15 with little difficulty.

Orange.—"High test" competition prevails without sign of market price depressents being eliminated. However, there is also no sign that the stocks of oil in French North Africa will show on this market very soon.

Peppermint.—Advices from Indiana indicate that the new crop is very late. Michigan, also, but to a possibly lesser degree. Distillation expected to start in August. Usually starts in July. Oregon advices report meeting of the growers and arrival at a decision to stand pat and await official prices from Washington—which have been due for the past two weeks. Oregon distillation to start in July. Brazil expanding peppermint production in next crop due in December-February. Brazil likely to shut down export of its dementholized oil. That article has been arriving here and more is coming. Until Washington moves in the matter of prices, the market here will remain at a standstill.

Rosemary.—Holding steady at reasonable spot prices.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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1. Its fidelity of flavor is remarkable.
2. It is non-alcoholic and flavors and colors simultaneously.
3. It is amazingly economical because of its tremendous concentration of rich maple flavor (1 oz. will flavor and color 40 lbs. of fondant or 8 gallons of syrup).

A testing sample of this skillfully blended maple flavor will prove the great versatility of this product, and how noticeable flavoring economies can be effected through its use.

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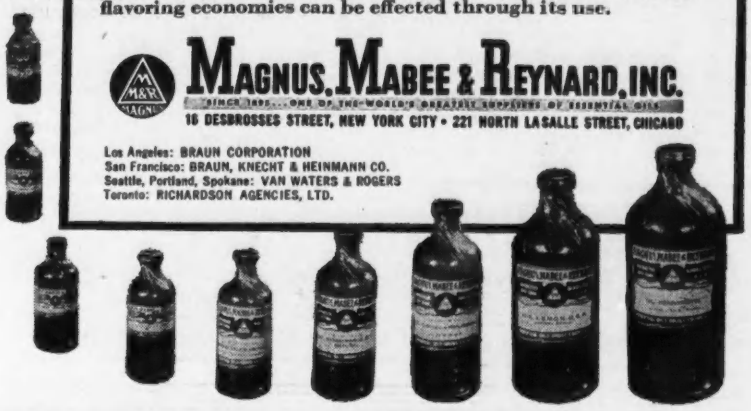

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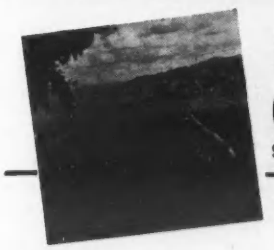

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This product of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange—one of the world's great cooperatives—offers matchless flavor and uniformity at moderate cost. Made from fruits scientifically cultivated under ideal conditions of climate and soil, and extracted by the most advanced mechanical methods, "Exchange" Brand Oil of Orange, U.S.P. XII is truly today's finest orange oil. Let its extra quality lend improved flavor to your product—*economically*.

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BRANCH STOCKS
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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Spearmint.—Market around $3.15 to $3.50 per pound and almost nominal as dealers await new crop offerings.

Aromatic Chemicals

Phenylacetaldehyde. — Not much activity in market that continues firm as to price.

Phenylacetic Acid. — Completely stabilized. In fair request.

Phenylethyl Alcohol. — Moderate offerings maintained at full prices.

Propylene Glycol.—Offered around 21c. per pound in fairly active market.

Safrol.—No surplus of supply but needs are reported being met.

Scatol.—Not in superior supply. Generally subject to firm undertones.

Strolyl Acetate. — Many dealers report only moderate stocks.

Terpineol. — Offered in fair sized quantities. Buyers trade close to needs.

Thymol.—Considering demand and the curbs on unlimited production, consumers needs are being supplied in very good fashion.

Vanillin.—Firm under the steady impact of very good demand. Accumulation of a makers' stockpile proves a difficult task under present conditions.

—O-P-D—

Cosmetic Boxes Simplified

The recently proposed program for the simplification of paper boxes used by manufacturers of cosmetics and toilet preparations has been accepted by a very large percentage of the industry, the Toilet Goods Association has announced. Accordingly the National Bureau of Standards has decided to promulgate this program officially. The voluntary program will be effective from July 1, 1943, for new production. Mimeographed copies of the recommendation may be obtained from the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

BIMS to Play Golf At Garden City Aug. 24

BIMS, a social organization of importers, manufacturers and salesmen, will hold its final golf tournament at Garden City Country Club, August 24. War bonds in the amount of $250 were awarded to the winners at the June 23 tournament held at the Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. W. K. Sheffield, of the New England Collapsible Tube Company, led the prize winners at the June tournament.

—O-P-D—

Ethyl Alcohol Subsidy Set

—Continued from page 3

to the Defense Supplies Corporation. This action was contained in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 28, and becomes effective July 1, 1943.

The OPA action provides a uniform cost-plus pricing technique which will apply to all plants producing ethyl alcohol from grain whether they be industrial plants or converted beverage distilleries. Since October, 1942, converted beverage distilleries were permitted to sell to the Defense Supplies Corporation under a cost-plus formula which allowed a profit of 4 cents per gallon. The new formula is based substantially on the replaced formula but with the following differences:—

1. A fixed allowance of 3 cents per gallon is set for selling and general and administrative expenses.

2. A scale of fixed profit margins is set up on the basis of the volume of production. The profit margin is 4 cents for each gallon produced and sold to DSC during a calendar quarter up to and including 750,000 gallons. For each gallon sold over 750,000 gallons up to and including 1,500,000 gallons, the fixed profit margin is 3 cents, and for each gallon over 1,500,000 gallons a margin of 2 cents is provided.

3. The maximum price which DSC will pay to the producer will be based on actual costs during that quarterly period, instead of the costs of the preceding quarter. During each period the producing plant will bill DSC at an estimated price which will be adjusted upward or downward when actual costs are determined at the end of the period. As in the past, actual costs and prices must be submitted to OPA for approval.

Other factors computed in the production cost formula continue to allow for costs of raw materials, direct labor, miscellaneous direct production charges, indirect production expenses and miscellaneous direct expenses.

Thus, the actual ceiling prices which Defense Supplies Corporation will pay the producers will vary according to the costs and volume of production for each plant. In all cases of authorized resale to consumers, the ceiling price will be 48 cents per gallon, regardless of the price paid by DSC, which is expected to average about 60 cents per gallon.

The amendment will make no substantial change for smaller converted distilleries producing less than 3,000,000 gallons per year. Under the revised as well as under the old formula, these distilleries will be entitled to 3 cents per gallon general and administrative expense and 4 cents per gallon profit.

For the larger converted distilleries, however, the amendment to a degree constitutes a reduction in price inasmuch as they obtained a 4-cent-per-gallon profit margin on all production under the old cost-plus formula. These distilleries are now under the equivalent pricing provisions applying to industrial alcohol plants of a similar size.

The method of determining quarterly costs for high wines was also revised in an accompanying action—amendment 2 to Order 108 of the General Maximum Price Regulation —to conform to the current cost technique used in the industrial alcohol amendment. Under this change the converted distilleries producing high wines will be on the same basis as converted distilleries producing 190 proof ethyl alcohol in that computations of maximum prices will be based on current quarter costs rather than preceding quarter costs.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

F.J. McHugh 17 Years With N.Y. Quinine

Frank J. McHugh, who was recently named chairman of the executive committee appointed to direct the business of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, following the death of F. J. McDonough, was the guest of honor at a party given by employees of the company, July 2, in observance of his seventeen years of service with New York Quinine & Chemical.

—O-P-D—

Metal Closures Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

Equipment used principally by packers for sealing glass containers with metal closures comes within the definition of packaging and labeling machinery and is, therefore, covered by limitation order L-83, according to an interpretation of the order issued by the War Production Board.

—O-P-D—

Schick, Inc., has named William H. Powell secretary-treasurer.

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COMPOUNDS • RAW MATERIALS
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OIL of PEPPERMINT
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Of the Choicest Quality
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Established 1922

Petroleum Derivatives

Further Draining of Petroleum Derivatives Looms With Dwindling of Crude Oil Reserves as War Needs Mount

With the independent petroleum refineries in the East and Middle West confronted by an acute shortage of crude oil and with the refining capacities of the completely integrated petroleum enterprises largely occupied in the production of the principal components of synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline for our air forces, non-military and non-essential end-use consumers are finding it well-nigh impossible to obtain as much of the important petroleum derivatives as they need for continuing their operations on an anywhere nearly normal scale.

Besides the urgent needs of the agricultural communities in the Midwest for low-octane gasoline, kerosene, lubricating and fuel oils, there is a big and steadily increasing demand for the special naphthas, except high-solvency aromatics, and for butane, propane and other light hydrocarbons and petroleum waxes which is going largely unsatisfied, as existing production and supplies of these derivatives on the Atlantic Seaboard are drawn upon in an effort to keep our fighting fronts adequately supplied, leaving only infinitesimally small quantities available for purposes other than the war effort. Even the completion of the Eastern extension of the 24-inch pipeline, from Texas to the East Coast, expected within the ensuing month, will fail to relieve the shortage of crude oil and refinery products here, as virtually all of the additional derivatives thus made available will have to be shipped abroad.

Production of crude oil has shown small gains within the past two weeks but still falls somewhat short of averaging 4,000,000 barrels daily, necessitating a drawing upon stocks above ground to the extent of 100,000 barrels daily to make up the total average of 4,015,000 barrels processed within the last week. The Petroleum Administrator for War has found it impractical to fix the quota for July at more than 4,328,500 barrels. Yet the maximum yield now anticipated for the second half of this year falls far short of the estimated war and civilian requirements of 4,612,000 barrels for the last quarter of 1943, figured by the Petroleum War Industry Council. Unless, therefore, some new incentive for swelling the output is furnished, the industry faces a crisis in which its crude oil storage above ground may have to be drawn upon to the point of exhaustion.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, Western Pennsylvania, lower field, Nos. 1 and 2, ⅛c. per gal.

Kerosene, Western Pennsylvania, lower field, 45 waterwhite, ⅛c. per gal.

Reduced

Gasoline, natural (casinghead), Group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks, ¼c. per gal.; Gulf Coast, 80-octane min., leaded, south and west of New Orleans, 0.15c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Notwithstanding a further tightening of coal-tar-based benzol, toluol and xylol, resulting from the curtailed operations of byproduct cokeovens, as an aftermath of the only recently-ended third coal strike, there is a sufficiently liberal supply of petroleum-based toluol and xylol to satisfy the demands of consumers having WPB authorizations for the allocated grades of these solvents. The demand for the unallocated grades and for aliphatics continues to run far in excess of the current output, although production is now at high-water mark.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Continues in brisk call. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Buying interest still reaching sizable proportions. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—In keen request. Market steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Constantly increasing quantities being taken for synthetic rubber production. Tone holds strong.

Stoddard Solvent. — Moving in mounting volume into dry-cleaning operations on military uniforms and civilian clothing. Market firm.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Paint trade continues to absorb bulk of current offerings. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 2

Aromatic Solvents.—Interest keen, market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Call good, prices holding.

Lacquer Diluent.—Movement extensive, quotations stiff.

Mineral Spirits.—Buyers interested, no price change.

Rubber Solvent.—Expanding demand, market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Good call, prices steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Activity brisk, stiff market tone.

Los Angeles—July 2

Aromatic Naphthas.—Most all allocated receivers are experiencing no serious difficulty in getting supplies. Producers, of course, are favoring their old customers.

Lacquer Diluent.—No change. Demand consistent.

Rubber Solvent.—The movement is reported as fair.

Stoddard Solvent.—There is an active call.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine market.

Tulsa—July 2

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—With crude oil runs to refineries proving insufficient for current requirements in this finished product, it is becoming increasingly difficult for most refiners in this region to fill orders. Diversion of much plant capacity to the making of components of synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline is also resulting in considerable inter-refinery buying operations.

Lighter Fractions

Butane. — Fractionating capacities largely engaged in production of this component of high-octane gasoline, for which the demand continues at a high level. Business on other scores is also active, contrary to former seasonal experience. Tone strong.

Heptane.—In moderate request. Prices well maintained.

Hexane.—Continues in fair inquiry. Market steady.

Octanes.—Moving steadily into consuming channels.

Pentanes.—Buying interest increasing steadily.

Propane.—Demand for this liquefied gas keeps growing, with synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline producers taking the lion's share.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 2

Butane.—Call extensive, prices firm.

Heptane.—Request good, market steady.

Hexane.—Interest active, market holding.

Octanes.—Buying active, with price structure unchanged.

Pentanes.—Active call, but market without change.

Propane.—Continuing interest, steady prices.

Los Angeles—July 2

Butane.—Demand continues active. Diversion of refinery capacities, formerly devoted to making this gas for non-military consumers, to manufacture a 100-octane gasoline is tending to keep supplies for non-essential end uses down. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—No let-up in call for this light hydrocarbon. Tone strong.

Tulsa—July 2

Butane.—Continues in keen demand. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—In unabatedly active call. Tone strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest continues keen while supplies are still rather limited. Tone firm.

Paraffin.—Demand for both white and yellow crude scale and refined grades still far outstripping output. Fully-refined grades above 131-133 A.M.P. unavailable. Lower-melting points in only scanty supply.

Petrolatums.—Movement keeps up well in both veterinarian and technical as well as U.S.P. grades. Market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—In fairly active call with fair-sized buying operations noted in technical and U.S.P. grades. Tone stable.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 2

Paraffin.—Call brisk, market firm.

Petrolatums.—Inquiry good, quotations steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Demand substantial, prices stiff.

Los Angeles—July 2

Paraffin.—Demand continues increasing, while production is stationary and orders are going unfilled.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With independent oil well drillers, who are responsible for 75 percent of the nation's oil discoveries, unwilling to risk their capital in new pool explorations while crude oil continues at its present relatively low price levels—considerably below replacement figures—renewed efforts are being made by some representatives in Congress to persuade OPA to raise the price ceilings on crude oil.
urged favorable action by the U. S.

Fuel Oil.—Four amendments to OPA's ration order No. 11 will be issued shortly, placing in effect certain changes and a simplification of the fuel oil rationing program. These amendments will cover:—(1) re-issuance of rations; (2) ration banking procedure; (3) audit and control of coupons, and (4) incidental changes in wording of regulations to cover new provisions.

Refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for Nos. 1 and 2 fuel oil in that region an eighth cent per gallon to 6⅝ cents.

Gasoline. — Following closely upon his recent action in allotting 328,000 barrels of gasoline per day to the

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS
PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
CHEMICALS
NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • REFINERY WARREN, PA.

Penn-Drake
WHITE OILS
PETROLATUM
and other
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
•
Highest Quality
Dependably Uniform
•
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East Coast for July, August and September, or 2,000 barrels more than his June allowance, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has announced that no further reduction is "now contemplated" in the value of A, B or C gasoline rationing coupons.

Refiners in the Gulf Coast have lowered their prices for 80-octane min. leaded gasoline by 0.15 cent per gallon to 6¾ cents, while the price of natural (casinghead) gasoline has also been reduced in the Group 3 (Oklahoma-Texas) area to the extent of a quarter cent per gallon to 3⅛ cents.

Kerosene.—Refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices for 45 water-white by one-eighth cent per gallon, making their revised quotation for this grade 7 cents.

—O-P-D—

Cole Act Extended

The Cole act providing for government construction of oil pipelines, due to expire at midnight, was extended for two years when President Roosevelt signed a continuing resolution July 1. A four-year extension of the Interstate Oil Compact from next September 1, requested by President Roosevelt June 28, was approved by the house without opposition and favorably reported by the senate committee the following day.

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

BONES—385 bgs, 33,500 lbs, Swift & Co
2,662 bgs, 201,599 lbs, First National Bank
5,903 bgs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
1,317 bgs, National City Bank
BRISTLES—10 cs, 1,500 lbs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Co
PIG—30 cs, Stokby Co
BRYONIA ROOT—14 cs, 3,451 lbs, S B Penick & Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—40 bbls, 5,300 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk
CASTOR BEANS—8,400 bgs, 1,260,000 lbs
CHEMICALS—8 cs, Sandoz Chemical Works
CHILLIES—268 bgs
CINNAMON—42 bls, 4,200 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, J S Toledano & Co
40 bls, 4,000 lbs, Arnhold & Co
300 bls, 30,000 lbs, A G Dunn
300 bls, 30,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, D Hecht & Co
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, H W Peabody & Co
69 bls, 6,900 lbs, Holland Colombo Trading Co
COCA LEAVES—127 bls, Maywood Chemical Works
158 bls, Bankers Trust Co
124 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Kennedy Butcher Co
448 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Aron & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
52,400 bgs, 10,480,000 lbs
COPRA—2,000 bgs
CUTTLEFISH BONES—24 cs, Gerhard & Hey
HAIR, CATTLE—7 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
14 bls, Wilson & Co
29 bls, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
CATTLE TAIL—6 bls, 2,800 lbs, Armour & Co
14 bls, 8,000 lbs, Armour & Co
COW TAIL—33 bls, Otto Gerdau Co
21 bls, Horwich Vitkin Co
3 bls, Kleve & Warisch
15 bls, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
9 bls, F Woll & Co
7 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
15 bls, Haroco Co, Inc
5 bls, R Schwarz Bristle Co
14 bls, Skin & Trading Corp
10 bls, American Express Co
HAIR, HOG—9 cs, 1,800 lbs, Bank of London & South America
HORSE MANE—30 cs, Samuel Zeitlins Sons
HORSE TAIL—30 cs, Samuel Zeitlins Sons
LEECHES—4 cs, Carmine Tenneriello
OIL, CASTOR—188 dms, 40,800 lbs, First National Bank
500 dms, 112,900 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
CITRONELLA—2 dms, Volkart Bros
2 dms, Holland Colombo Trade Society
2 dms, Orbis Product Corp
FUEL—76,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
NEATSFOOT—54 tcs, 26,400 lbs, Armour & Co
153 tcs, 71,800 lbs, Swift & Co
OX GALLS—18 cks, Charles Hollinshed & Co
6 tcs, 3,600 lbs, Armour & Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls
WAX, BEES—43 bgs, W R Grace & Co

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Fertilizer Materials

Record Superphosphate Requirements—No Restrictions on Nitrogen For Fall-sown Grains—Phosphate Rock Imports Checked

Superphosphate requirements will reach 6,600,000 tons of ordinary grade for the coming year, according to a member of the WPB. This is an increase of 13 percent over the best previous record and is the largest tonnage ever registered for a single year. The food program anticipates 9,000,000 tons, but such an amount seems doubtful owing to the immense quantity of sulphuric acid required in the face of manpower shortage. The outlook for triple superphosphate is uncertain. Production is expected to reach 235,000 tons of which 152,000 tons is to be applied to lend-lease for the United Kingdom. An allocation of 1,500 tons a month beginning this month is being planned for the Northeastern area of the United States.

The National Fertilizer Association says that the new food production order regulating the use of fertilizers now in preparation by the War Foods Administration will provide no restrictions on the use of nitrogen on fall-sown grains. The association further stated that undoubtedly the big demand will be for grades like 2-12-6, 3-12-6, and 0-14-7, but in States where 4-12-4, for example, is an approved grade many farmers may prefer to use it and that would be helpful to manufacturers in making the limited supply of potash go around.

No more phosphate rock will be sent to the United States from North Africa, according to an official agreement made recently. There is an output approximately estimated at 4,000,000 tons at the mines. The supply will be delivered to four areas which include 500,000 tons to Spain and Portugal, 30,000 tons to Switzerland and the balance of stock to England. This agreement dispels any anxiety that may have existed among American producers. These interests have contended that the supply sources of this country are thoroughly capable of meeting all essential requirements.

Experimental stations in the South are working on some new formulas to make ammonia nitrate more suitable for fertilizer. To prevent setting, producers are treating the granulated grade with fuller's earth. This eliminates hardening and makes it adaptable to mixed fertilizers.

Importations of 8,950 bags of bones from Argentina were noted last week.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Production increased. Ordnance demand less. Market in freer supply with restrictions eased. Prices maintained at former levels.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Moved in accordance with allocation orders. Fertilizer mixers booking contracts on 12-month basis, equal monthly shipments. Estimates on operations of by product cokeovens for the week ended June 26 indicate a production of 36,595,960 pounds from that source.

Fish Scrap.—Fair volume sales reported at Baltimore on when-and-if basis, ceiling price levels. Reports quite favorable regarding menhaden catch.

Manganese Sulphate. — Shipments moved steadily to mixers. Supplies kept ample through continued arrivals of ore from India.

Soda Nitrate.—July contracts were accepted at former quotations. Movement steady to war and agricultural industries.

Tankage.—Most of available material converted into feeding grades to save drain on essential war crops.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—No more shipments from North Africa. Lend-Lease Administration in cooperation with Combined Food Board and Combined Raw Material Board signed agreement by which 4,000,000 tons of African supply will be divided between England, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. Domestic stocks ample for domestic requirements.

Superphosphate. — Demand heavy. WPB official stated that 1943-1944 requirements will reach 6,600,000 tons of ordinary grade or 13 percent more than ever before. Lend-lease to take most of triple production. OPA authorized addition of $1 per short ton to the $1 which manufacturers of triple superphosphate may charge for bagging the fertilizer on sales to government agencies.

Potashes

According to a member of WPB, the year's requirements were estimated at 700,000 tons K_2O compared with 412,000 tons just prior to war, when only half of it was domestic. Of this year's total, fertilizer industry expects 450,000 tons. The industry has asked for 940,000 tons of muriate and will probably get more. Producers were busy with contracts which were entered at former price levels.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand for sulphur was maintained at a satisfactory level with prospects encouraging for gradual expansion of shipments. Pyrites moved along seasonal lines with former prices effective.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 2.—Allocated sulphate of ammonia and ammonium nitrate are reported well covered with orders. It develops that a fertilizer manufacturer who orders sulphate of ammonia must also order ammonium nitrate, on the basis of two tons of sulphate of ammonia to one ton of ammonium nitrate. Those who buy cyanamid to use in mixed fertilizers do so by substituting it for an equivalent amount of sulphate of ammonia. It is announced that the price of ammonium nitrate bought from producers in Canada is the equivalent of the cost of sulphate of ammonia delivered to the manufacturer.

To prevent setting of ammonium nitrate, producers are now treating the granulated material with fuller's earth. Thus treated there is no sign of hardening, and manufacturers are pleased over its adaptability to mixed fertilizers.

Quotations on a limited market are as follows:—Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29.20 per ton, port basis; $28.20 ovens.

Ammonium Nitrate.—Same as the price of sulphate of ammonia at point of delivery.

Baltimore, July 2.—Fish Scrap.—Menhaden fishing has been aided by weather during the week, with the result that operations in Chesapeake Bay have been satisfactory. Of course, nothing like the production of scrap in normal times has been achieved, the number of vessels being smaller than were sent out in other years. Sales are being made at the ceiling, which is $1.21 per unit and about parallels the market for meal, with an allowance of $3 per ton for bags and $3 for grinding.

Superphosphate.—The ceiling is 64c. per unit of available phosphoric acid for supplies under 22 percent in bulk to fertilizer manufacturers at Baltimore, Richmond, Lynchburg and Alexandria, Va.; 63c. for Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., and 62c. for various North Carolina points.

Tankage.—This ammoniate holds at $5.10 and 10 per unit-ton, but it has become almost unobtainable, so that substitution is being resorted to.

Dried Blood.—The market is bare of offerings, so that other material is drawn upon. Ceiling still $4.95 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Chicago, July 2.—The volume of business in fertilizer materials remains fairly substantial. Buying orders are sticking pretty closely to routine type developments. Offerings are limited. Blood is in good call. Tankage business routine. Bone materials subject to sustained interest.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Los Angeles, July 2.—Even though nitrate of soda will probably not be available here this year, the state will nevertheless have what is termed to be a fair sufficiency of chemical nitrogen, what with the release of approximately 54,000 tons of ammonia nitrate, to be furnished by Pacific Coast and Canadian manufacturers. Last week saw further bookings for the coming season, along with placements of sulphate of ammonia and other chemical fertilizers. Some sellers are allowing only short term bookings, but promising the availability of later deliveries. With the release of organics in the amount of 70 percent of the quantity used between July 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942, the question was whether such quantities would actually be afforded by the available supplies.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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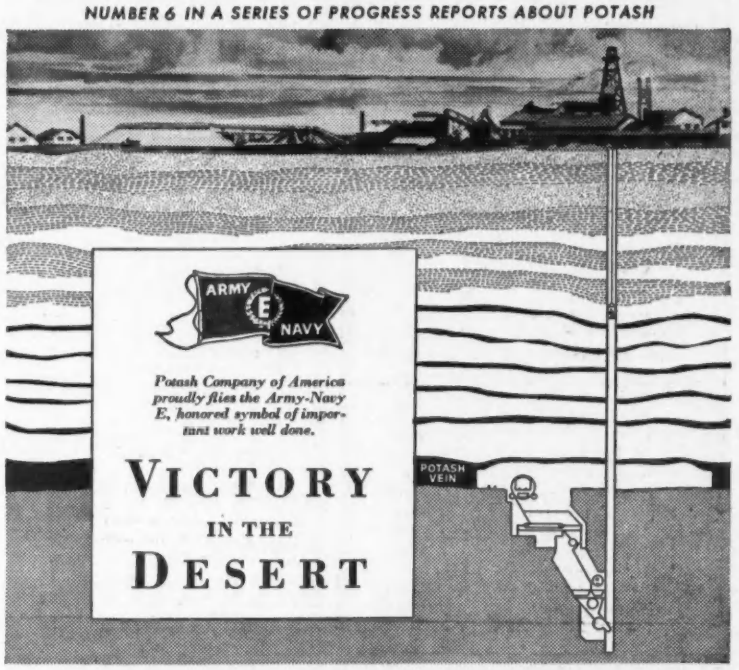

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GLASS CONTAINERS wanted—in quart, pint, and half-pint sizes. Amber blake style preferred but not essential. Advise style, quantity and price. BOX 505, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WANTED:—Small homogenizer with or without motors. Give complete description, condition and price. National Lacquer & Paint Co., 7419 S. Green street, Chicago, Ill.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Two chemical glass lined vessels—350-gallon or larger; jacket to stand full vacuum or 25-pound gauge pressure, fitted with bottom outlet and anchor-type agitator. Kettle to be equipped with 40 sq. ft. or larger condenser and glass-lined receiver. BOX 503, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 501, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED — Two chemical glass-lined vessels—500 gal. to 750 gal.; jacket to stand 25-pound pressure, fitted with bottom outlet and anchor-type agitator. Equipped with 60 sq. ft. or larger condenser and receiver which need not be glass-lined. BOX 504, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED — Elevating truck at least 1,000 pounds capacity for A.C. single phase 60 cycles. Advise make, model, price. BOX 508, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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FOR SALE—10,000 pounds perfected lube-well "S" special cutting compound (a product of G. Whitfield Richards Company); in 450-pound drums; sample on request. 8c. pound, f.o.b. Dayton. BOX 506, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 61*

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3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15′ x 21′ x 27′ high

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6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4′x6′ Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5′x4′.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48″ Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
1—Scott single effect Glycerine EVAPORATOR.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8″ COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m. d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m. d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x20′; 5—Devine 4′x25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 30″12′.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4′x9′, single drum; 1—4′x8′.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—28″x60″, B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4′x5′, single deck, other sizes.
1—14′ dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6′x24′ Iroquois and 1—5′x30′ Iroquois, ½″ shells, 3—4′x30′.
1—36″ dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23″ high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb. A. C. motor.
1—20′ x 10′ DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4′x10′ ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15″ belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—5′ dia. all Copper Steam Jacketed VACUUM PAN, complete.
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; 1—Ross 42 gal., other sizes.

LIQUIDATING

Former
LION BREWERY
108th St. and Columbus Ave.
New York, N. Y.

24—Horizontal 10′ dia. x 23′ long WOOD TANKS, 3″ staves, 14,000 gals.
1—250-bbl. Steel Welded Mash Tub, 17′6″ dia. x 7′8″ high, with copper sparging ring, perforated bottom, complete
1—250-bbl. Steel Mash Tub, 16′3″ x 7′2″ high, with perforated brass bottom, complete
5—Foster Pump Works Bronze Rotary Type (excelsior) Pumps, size 3½″, 58 GPM at 150 RPM, directly connected through reduction gears to a Sprague DC motor, 3 HP, 115 v., 1150 RPM.
1—15-ton Traveling Crane, hand operated, 33′ span, approx. 100′ I-beam runway

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR
ARRANGE TO INSPECT—
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

6—Single Punch TABLET MACHINES: 3 Stokes "E", ½″; 2 Stokes "H", 2″; 1 Single Punch 3″
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 G.P.H.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

the FMC way

Save Manpower (F) *Materials* (M) *Money* (C) *Time the FMC Way*

PROCESSING EQUIPMENT *"Ready to Operate"*

Hgair Unit Heaters; (4) 3000 CFM and (4) 5000 CFM
Nichols Hydraulic Presses, 11″ x 21″, 15″ x 15″ and 18″ x 23″
1—Sperry, 42″ x 42″, Iron, 57 Plate, Filter Press
1—Colton Type, 4½″ single punch Tablet Machine
1—Bullovak Autoclaver; jacketed 750 Pressure, 75 gal.
1—Steel Rotary Pressure Digester, 6′ dia. x 17′6″ long
2—Alberger Surface Condensers, 920 brass tubes, 1530 sq. ft.
1—Copper Column 36″ x 37′ high, with all auxiliaries
1—Copper Column 27″ x 22′ high, no auxiliaries

MILLS • GRINDERS *"Ready to Roll"*

6—Thropp, silex lined, 5′ x 6′ Pebble Mills
2—Mikro No. 4, 24″ Pulverizers
1—Raymond 2 roll High Side Mill
1—Williams 28″ x 14″ Hammer Mill
1—Block & Chevron 16″ x 42″, 3 roll watercooled Mill
4—Ross 12″ x 30″, 3 roll watercooled Roller Mills
1—Hardinge 8′ x 22″ Steel Ball Mill, with chilled iron liners
1—48″ Carey Jacketed Putty Chaser

MIXERS *"Ready for Production"*

2—Ross & Day, 40 gal. Pony Mixers
5—Ross Mixers, 30″ x 34″
10—New F.M.C. Dry Mixers up to 2000 lbs.
2—15 gal. J. H. Day Pony Mixers
2—Liquid Paint Mixers, 75 gal. and 100 gal.
1—Burton 1000 lb. Feed Mixer
2—J. H. Day Jacketed 200 gal. Mixers
3—Barber, 2000 lb. Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers
1—Abbe Masticon, 200 gal. Jacketed Mixer
1—W & P size 15 vacuum type Jacketed Mixer
1—W & P 50 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer
1—Abbe Lamert No. 4 Mixer

KETTLES • TANKS *"Ready for Use"*

32—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles from 60 gal. to 300 gal. No priority required
5—Monel, 35 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles
75—Steam Jacketed Kettle Copper up to 750 gal.
30—Steel Storage Tanks, up to 15,000 gal.
1—330 gal. Jacketed Glass Lined Tank 45″ x 59″ with agitator
30—4′ x 30′ Sheet Steel Closed, Riveted and Welded Tanks, capacity 2000 gal.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 60

Materials Wanted

WE BUY obsolescent, surplus, excess inventory, raw materials, industrial chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Prompt action given by wire or phone on offers made from any part of the United States. BOX 478, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

JUST PURCHASED
From Buffalo, New York

2—Steel Bins, 7'x7'x14' overall.
1—Steel Bin, 5'x5'x9' overall.
1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Raymond 3 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Ball Mill, with air classifier.
1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26', Class A-4, Rotary Dryer, with furnace and fan.
4—Bucket Elevators, steel housing, 40' to 50' centers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, solid steel basket.

PRICED ATTRACTIVELY FOR QUICK SALE

SPECIALS!

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26' Rotary Dryer, Class A-4.
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with 11—42" x 42" shelves.
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, 4' x 9'.
3—Stokes 30" x 11', 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S, Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers
1—Badger 1,000 gal. Copper Still.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42" x 60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6" to 7' dias.
25—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 500 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—American Tool 40" Rubber Lined Basket, motor driven, with 15 HP AC motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
6—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
4—Tolhurst 40", 48", 60", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 220, 500, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 50 gal. Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Day, Robinson Powder Mixers, jacketed, 500 and 600 lbs.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
10—Trough Mixers, Lab. to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 36 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
1—United 36"x36", cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Kilby 30"x30", cast iron, 38 chambers.
8—Oliver Rotary 4'x6' to 12'x20'.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 13.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7' x 36", titanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill, with 20 HP AC motor.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
1—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., with agitator.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
6—Vapor Heaters, 100 to 500 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 499, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 500, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY chemically trained and experienced sales representative and executive to represent prominent, well established Northern New Jersey distributor of heavy chemicals and chemical specialties. Income commensurate with administrative ability and experience. BOX 502, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT — Exceptional opportunity for ambitious man with knowledge of paints and resin emulsions. BOX 507, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL 150 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
250 Gal. High Pressure Copper Jacketed Kettle.
W & P 30 gal. Heavy Duty Mixer.
1200 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle, closed.
SPERRY 24" Bronze Filter Press, c. d.
SHRIVER 12" Lead Filter Press.
3—9" Cast Iron Filter Presses, c.d
40" TOLHURST Extractor, bottom discharge
DELAVAL 54-51 Clarifier, motor driven.
500 gallon Agitated Tank, m.d.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y

SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

1—Proctor Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
6—Colton & Stokes ⅛" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W.&P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1,000 lbs.
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 30 & 600 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond & Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY

Positions Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and brokers of select chemical, drug or oil products, experienced sales representation available for the Pacific Coast. On commission basis with complete territorial sales protection. BOX 495, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MINE SCOUT, 45, capable, experienced, will work mining districts for a reliable party capable of financing search and operation of mine when found. John Boulton, 2119 Scott street, San Francisco, Cal.

CHEMIST EXECUTIVE and sales type inorganic pigments, paints, dyestuffs, textile chemicals, special cosmetics desires position in sales contact, promotional or supervisory work. Also interested in partnership smaller business. BOX 496, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

American Flange Opens Aviation Department

The American Flange & Manufacturing Company, this city and Chicago, Ill., maker of 'Tri-Sure' closures, has opened its own aviation department at its headquarters in Rockefeller Plaza, this city.

The department is headed by T. H. Chamberlain, a pioneer in adapting aviation to ordinary business. Mr. Chamberlain has flown in all parts of the world and was once lost for two weeks in the swamps of Central Africa while on a flight from London to Cape Town for a business house as the first air representative to fly to a British colony.

—O-P-D—

Vegetable Oils Plant Damaged

A fire on June 22 damaged the plant of the Vegetable Oils Products Company, Wilmington, Calif. The damage was estimated at $35,000.

TANKS **MIXERS**

-EMSCO-

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner

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KETTLES **CONDENSERS**

LIQUIDATION

Complete Process Plant in Long Island City, New York. Just Taken Out of Operation. Equipment in Exceptionally Fine Condition and Priced for Quick Sale.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED. **REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES**

2—Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20 59" x 78" shelves, complete with combination surface condensers and receivers, piping, 10" x 10" two stage vacuum pump, hot water circulating system, trays, etc.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifugal, with solid steel basket, bottom discharge, belt driven
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, with solid steel basket, bottom discharge, 10 HP vertical motor
1—Sharples No. 6 Clarifier, Style M4P1F, with 2 HP motor and 2 bowls
1—Lummus Heat Exchanger, 15" dia. x 15' long, with approximately 164 ¾" brass tubes
1—Heat Exchanger, 12" x 12', with approximately 124 ½" brass tubes
1—JayBee "Crackerjack" Hammer Mill, complete with "V" belt drive, fan, dust collector, and 15 HP AC motor
2—No. 13 Quaker City Grinders
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 15 HP motor
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 25 HP motor
1—36" x 54" Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, gear and pinion pulley drive, liquid discharge
1—Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co. Hydraulic Press, with 18" dia. steel basket with pump attached
2—Buffalo Can Fillers, ½ to 5 gal.
1—Bronze Mangle, with 2 HP motor
1—Taber 5" x 5" Centrifugal Pump, with 7½ HP motor
9—Gould and Taber 3", 2½", 2" Centrifugal Pumps
1—Gould 2" x 1½" Centrifugal Pump, with 3 HP motor
1—Gould 2½" x 2½" Centrifugal Pump, motor driven
1—Fairbanks Morse 1½" x 1" Centrifugal Pump with 1½ HP motor
1—Blackmer 2" x 2" Rotary Pump, with gear reduction and 1 HP motor
1—Steel Mixing Tank, 175 gal. capacity, with Nettco drive
1—Horizontal Steel Tank, 4' dia. x 7' long, ½" plate, all welded, dished heads
8—8'6" dia. x 6' high, 2,500 gal., Wood Stave Tanks with agitator drives
3—1,200 gal. Wood Stave Tanks
3—5' dia. x 5' high, 750 gal., Wood Tanks, with Nettco agitator drives
2—4' x 3', 275 gal. Wood Tanks with coils and agitator drives
2—10,000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitator drives
1—10,000 gal. Wood Tank with two gate type agitators and driven by U. S. 7½ HP reduction drive motor
2—6' dia. x 4' high, 850 gal. Wood Tanks
1—4'6" x 5', 600 gal. Wood Tank, lead lined, with monel agitator
1—Alsop 3 HP Vertical Agitator Drive with shaft and propellers
1—29" dia. x 20" deep Copper Jacketed Kettle, approximately 33 gals.
1—Economy Hand Operated Paper Baler
2—500 lb. Fairbanks Platform Scales
12—Motors, 5, 7½, 10 and 15 HP, 3/60/220 volt, with compensators
MISCELLANEOUS: Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Piping, Valves, etc.

WIRE **PHONE** **WRITE**

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
183 Varick Street New York 14, N. Y.
WAlker 5-6892

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Fats and Greases

—*Continued from page 45*

Tallow. — Offerings remained light for prompt and future delivery despite increased marketing of hogs. Release of palm oil and imported inedible tallow from government holdings may be possible shortly. The government announced the recent purchase of 1,247,796 pounds of edible tallow at 10.87½c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard. — Output still below normal and inadequate for demand from local and other consumers and dealers. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot. — Inquiries numerous. Supplies light in all quarters. Market firm. Recent importations 207 tierces.

Waxes

The past week in waxes was a comparatively quiet period, mainly because there was precious little wax on spot with which to do business. And plenty could have been sold had wax been available. It is a time of starvation for wax dealers dependent on sales of spot wax for even a small part of their business. About the only activity left the trade is the sale of forward deliveries within quota limits and without certainty of when goods will be shipped, if ever. This tends to create the atmosphere of a nominal market if not to produce one actually so to be described.

—O-P-D—

Stabilized Rosin Use Restricted by WPB

—*Continued from page 7*

July, 1943, must be filed as soon as possible.

Delivery by a supplier to any person in any month of not more than 100 pounds of stabilized rosin is exempted from WPB authorization requirements under certain conditions stated in order M-385.

The order defines stabilized rosin as rosin stabilized by hydrogenation, dehydrogenation, or disproportionation, but not polymerization or condensation. Soap means the product commonly known by that term, including all types of shaving creams, excluding, however, soap used for non-detergent purposes, including the processing of textiles.

Soap Defined

The order defines 'soap' as meaning the product commonly known by that term, including all types of shaving creams, excluding, however, soap used for nondetergent purposes, including the processing of textiles.

Rosin Defined

"Stabilized rosin" means rosin stabilized by hydrogenation, dehydrogenation, or disproportionation, but not polymerization nor condensation.

—O-P-D—

Price Rule Amendment 54 Applies Only Under GMPR

OPD Washington Bureau

Only prices of such commodities as are governed by GMPR and are not affected by any specific commodity regulation may be figured by manufacturers according to the new methods provided by amendment No. 54 to the general regulation, the Office of Price Administration said June 10. New types of consumers' durable goods, for example, must continue to be priced under maximum price regulation 188. Under the heading "Instructions," amendment 54 particularly states that it has no application to such merchandise.

OPA likewise pointed out today that the new pricing methods allowed by the amendment may be used by manufactures only in case their articles cannot be priced under GMPR section 2. The new pricing method does not apply to manufacturers for whom prices or pricing methods already have been established by OPA under GMPR section 3 (b).

—O-P-D—

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 34*

Roots

Aletris.—Collections slow. Rain a preventative of normal gathering. Labor scarce, too. However, some reason to expect rise in collections.

Golden Seal.—Higher at $5.10 to $5.15 per pound for whole and apparently solidifying into a fairly firm position, despite moderate call.

Helonias.—Situation virtually identical with that in aletris root.

Licorice.—Spanish root reported at 17c. per pound. Indian at 8c. Russian, 8½c. Turkish, 9c. And consumer interest drags badly.

Lovage.—Consumption has dropped parallel with the falling off of production of products using lovage as a flavoring. Market lower at 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Mandrake. — Collection not large. However, excellent carryover suggests no shortage of this root this year.

Pink.—Quoted at 65c. to 70c. per pound. Collections comparatively small.

Senega.—New crop offering. Believed that conditions in collection areas will work for a fair collection of the article.

Seeds

Canary.—Buyers of recent government-sold parcel advised to offer same to the pigeon trainers of the United States Army.

Celery.—Indian on spot reflects firmer primary market by rising to 38c. to 39c. per pound.

Coriander. — Morocco nominal at 13c. per pound, a slight drop.

Cumin.—Recently government-sold lot has to be rebagged. Morocco seed, spot, at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Indian seed lower at 15c. to 15½c.

Dill. — Comparatively scarce on spot. Prices generally called nominal.

Fennel.—A wee fraction cheaper at 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Morocco seed shaded to basis of 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Mustard.—California brown down to 16½c. to 17c. per pound. New crop Montana and Washington seed still some time away.

Sunflower.—All prices put on nominal basis, though quotations are a fraction lower at 10c. for large, 9½c. for small and 9c. for poultry grade.

Spices

Cinnamon.—Those with a yearning for this flavoring must turn to the imitations produced to, in part, piece out consumers' needs for the duration.

Clove.—Continues scarce with prices close to a purely nominal basis.

Ginger.—Attempts to buy in Jamaica have not been generally successful. Some goods reported available at a large Southern port.

Mace.—Practically extinct on this market.

Nutmegs.—Dealers report inability to replenish their exhausted stocks.

Pepper.—Some red Niger chillies reported at 21c. to 22c. per pound. The bulk of needs are being supplied from domestic crops in Carolinas and Louisiana.

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE
HEXANE HEPTANE
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LIGROIN BENZINE
LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
VIKING DISTRIBUTING CO.
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Vanilla Beans—Tonka Beans
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

KANE IMPORT CORPORATION
ESSENTIAL OILS - WAXES - HERBS AND SEEDS
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VANILLA BEANS
ZINK & TRIEST CO.
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INTERBORO CHEMICAL CO.
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THE COLLOID WITH THE UNUSUAL PROPERTIES
MADE TO THE MOST EXACTING STANDARDS BY
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Beehive Brand BEESWAX
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• Guaranteed Pure
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
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Established 1855
Spermaceti Red Oil Glycerine
Ceresine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

AMCON
AMORPHOUS WAXES
For Laminating Paper
Melting Points 126° F. to 170° F.
COLOR: DARK AMBER
FULLY REFINED
NAPHTHENIC ACID
Acid Number 300-310
AMCON TRADING CORPORATION
29 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ERGOT OF RYE • LAUREL LEAVES
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